



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-95-159
Thursday
17 August 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report China

FBIS-CHI-95-159

CONTENTS

17 August 1995

NOTICE: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Jiang Speaks at Asia Pacific Law Conference [XINHUA]	1
Urges Cooperation [XINHUA]	1
Further on Meeting [XINHUA]	2
Icelandic President To Visit [XINHUA]	2
Yunnan Officials, Visiting Ministers View Trade [XINHUA]	2
Women's Federation Promotes International Ties [XINHUA]	3
*Sino-ROK Nuclear Export Contract Confirmed [ZHONGGUO HE GONGYE BAO 19 Jul] ...	4

United States & Canada

Li Peng Says No Concessions on Taiwan Issue [XINHUA]	5
Guangdong Governor To Visit Canada [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Aug]	5

Northeast Asia

Japan's Murayama Apologizes for World War II [XINHUA]	6
Editorial on Apology [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 16 Aug]	6
Editorial on 'Belated Apology' [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Aug]	7
Commentary on Anniversary of Japan's Surrender [CHINA DAILY 15 Aug]	8
Mongolia Invites Participants to War Ceremonies [XINHUA]	8
*Japan's Resolution on World War II Role Viewed [SHIJIE ZHISHI 1 Jul]	9

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Burmese Foreign Trade Minister Visits [CHINA DAILY 17 Aug]	11
Ren Jianxin, SRV Communist Party Group Meet [XINHUA]	12
Central Bank To Open Ho Chi Minh City Branch [XINHUA]	12

Sub-Saharan Africa

Economic Delegation Meets Tanzanian President [XINHUA]	12
Rong Yiren, Tanzanian Official Meet [XINHUA]	13
Uganda's Kazibwe To Lead Conference Delegation [XINHUA]	13

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

NPC Standing Committee To Meet 23-29 Aug [XINHUA]	14
Wu Bangguo Urges Handling Highway Illegalities [XINHUA]	14
Foreign Affairs Meeting Opens in Inner Mongolia [NEIMENGGU RIBAO 2 Aug]	15
PLA Said To Plan Possible Assault on Taiwan [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 16 Aug]	15
Missile Tests Targeted at 'Taiwan Independence' [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 12 Aug]	16
Deported Greenpeace Activists Reach Hong Kong [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 17 Aug]	17
'Massive' Higher-Education Reform Begins [CHINA DAILY 15 Aug]	17
Article Lauds Shaanxi Model Cadre Tian Jianguo [RENMIN RIBAO 10 Jul]	18
Ministry Issues Population, City Statistics [XINHUA]	23
English-Language Law Collection Published [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 25 May]	23
New Book on Deng Xiaoping Published [Beijing Radio]	23
Commentator Calls For Better Customer Service [RENMIN RIBAO 7 Aug]	24
Bank Branch Wins Accolades for Customer Service [RENMIN RIBAO 7 Aug]	25

Science & Technology

Beijing Conducts Underground Nuclear Test [XINHUA]	26
'Stands For' Comprehensive Ban [XINHUA]	26
Song Jian Addresses High-Tech Conference [XINHUA]	26
Ministry Encouraging Work in Geological Sciences [XINHUA]	27
Commentator Advocates New High-Tech Industries [XINHUA]	27
Beijing To Set Up New Financial Data Network [XINHUA]	28

Military & Public Security

Beijing Policemen To Improve Service to Public [XINHUA]	28
Jilin Secretary Speaks at Military Conference [JILIN RIBAO 30 Jul]	29
Air Force Radar Corps Commended by Authorities [JIEFANGJUN BAO 4 Jun]	29
58,000 Prostitution Cases Investigated [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	30

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

General

Bureau Head on Need To Change 'Growth Style' [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	31
'Push' Planned for Information Sector's Growth [XINHUA]	31
Results Achieved in Managing State Assets [XINHUA]	32
State Bureau's Plan for Ocean Development Cited [XINHUA]	32
Value of Instruments, Meters' Sector Increases [XINHUA]	32
Chemical Industry Maintains Double-Digit Growth [CHINA DAILY 15 Aug]	33
Henan Province Upgrading Transport Infrastructure [XINHUA]	33
Tibet's Chromite Mine Designated Largest in Nation [XINHUA]	34
Dalian Shipyard Termed 'Flagship' of Industry [XINHUA]	34
Shipbuilding Industry Output Value Increases [XINHUA]	34

Finance & Banking

Country's Ability To Repay Foreign Debts Examined [RENMIN RIBAO 13 Jun]	34
---	----

Foreign Trade & Investment

Criteria for Aircraft Consortium Partner Specified [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 13-19 Aug]	36
New Rules Introduced on Trademark Administration [CHINA DAILY 17 Aug]	37
Statistics Bureau Releases Investment Figures [XINHUA]	38
Problems With Foreign-Invested Firms Noted [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	38
U.S. Computer Corporation Announces Expansion [XINHUA]	39
Inter-Provincial Expressway Repaying Bank Loan [XINHUA]	39
Oil Pipeline Carries More Than 50 Percent of Crude [XINHUA]	40
Ten Million Earmarked for Country's Film Exports [XINHUA]	40
IBM Inaugurates Northeastern Branch 16 Aug [XINHUA]	40
Zhejiang Receiving Increased Foreign Investment [XINHUA]	40
Shaanxi Women Benefit From Canadian Assistance [XINHUA]	41
Beijing To Use Foreign Funds To Aid Development [XINHUA]	41
*MOFTEC Announces Import Licensed Products [GUOJI SHANGBAO 11 Jul]	41

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Funds Allocated for Highway in Fujian Province [XINHUA]	44
Jiangsu's Wuxi Seeking Room for 'Growth' [CHINA DAILY 17 Aug]	44
Shandong Accepts Resignation of Vice Governor [Jinan Radio]	44
Growth Prospects for Shandong's Rizhao Port Noted [XINHUA]	45
Shanghai Students Mark War of Resistance Victory [XINHUA]	45

Southwest Region

*Sichuan People's Higher Court Report [SICHUAN RIBAO 30 Mar]	45
Tibet Power Station Begins Operation 16 Aug [XINHUA]	48

Northeast Region

Jilin Province Holds Economic News Conference [JILIN RIBAO 15 Jul]	49
Liaoning DMSO Chemical Plant Largest in Asia [XINHUA]	50
Women Constitute 40 Percent of Liaoning Cadres [XINHUA]	50

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Li Teng-hui's Splittist Actions Condemned [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Aug]	51
Article Examines Li Teng-hui's Past 'Betrayals' [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 13 Aug]	53
Column Views Li Teng-hui, Reunification [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 15 Aug]	54
Editorial Views Killing of Mainland Fishermen [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 12 Aug]	55

TAIWAN

Further Reaction to Mainland Missile Testing	57
Impact on Taiwan Viewed [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	57
CNA Analyzes Tests	57
Official Comments on Tarnoff's Mainland Visit [CNA]	58

Northrop Grumman Signs Agreements With Taiwan	58
Industrial Cooperation Signed [CNA]	58
Strategic-Alliance Signed [CNA]	59
U.S. Firms Sign Business Alliance With Taiwan [CNA]	59
Article Views Trading Status With Mainland [CNA]	60
*Chien Fu Discusses Diplomacy, Relations [Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN 15 Jul]	60
*Article Profiles Taiwan's First Lady [Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN 29 Apr]	63
Vice Chairman's Son Joins New Opposition Party [CNA]	66
Chairman Views Ex-Singaporean's Mainland Links [CNA]	67
Lien Orders Study of Investor Protection [CNA]	67
Figures Show Taiwan Remains Top SRV Investor [CNA]	68

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

Greenpeace Activists Protest PRC Nuclear Testing	69
Protesters Detained [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 16 Aug]	69
Activists Arrive From Beijing [Tokyo KYODO]	70
Spokesman Condemns Nuclear Test [AFP]	70
Editorial on 'Overreaction' [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 16 Aug]	70
Editorial on Greenpeace Tactics [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 17 Aug]	71
Lu Ping Convalescing in Beidaihe After Surgery	71
Work Delegated to Chen Ziyang [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 15 Aug]	71
Chen Says Lu 'Recovering Rapidly' [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 15 Aug]	72
Editorial: Murayama Statement Not 'True Apology' [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 16 Aug]	72
PRC Bars Martin Lee From Legal Conference [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 16 Aug]	73
PWC Proposes Scrapping of Election Legislation	73
Also To Abolish Ordinances [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 15 Aug]	73
Editorial: PWC To Cripple Legco [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 16 Aug]	74
PWC Urged To Announce Alternatives [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 16 Aug]	74
Violent Clashes Mar Repatriation of Boat People [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 16 Aug]	75
Trade Offices To Open in Singapore, Sydney [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 15 Aug]	76
Correction to Lee Applies For PRC Visa	76

General

Jiang Speaks at Asia Pacific Law Conference

OW1708081695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0900 GMT 16 Aug 95

["Speech delivered by Jiang Zemin at the Opening Ceremony of the 14th LAWASIA Conference (16 August 1995)" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 (XINHUA) — All Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The 14th LAWASIA Conference and the Sixth Conference of Chief Justices of the Asia-Pacific Region is opening in Beijing now. On behalf of the Chinese people, I would like to express a warm welcome to all the guests who have come from every country and region to participate in the conference.

The world today is a colorful one, and the Asia-Pacific Region today is enjoying vigorous development. Strengthening exchanges and cooperation between nations and between regions on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, seeking common ground while reserving differences, and equality and mutual benefit are driving forces for historical trends and promote common development and progress.

Mankind is on the threshold of the 21st century. How best to promote world peace and development as well as the progress of mankind is a major issue followed with interest and discussed by the international community. As a member of the Asia-Pacific Region, China is very concerned about the future of the region and is prepared to make continued efforts for its stability and prosperity. Last year, at the Bogor Conference, I proposed five principles for economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region. They are mutual respect and reaching consensus through consultation; proceeding in an orderly way, step by step, to achieve steady development; opening up to each other without exclusion and without discrimination; conducting extensive cooperation to promote mutual benefit; and narrowing gaps to achieve common prosperity. These proposals met with agreement from every country in the Asia-Pacific Region. We can expect that a new situation of regional economic cooperation full of vitality and unique characteristics will soon emerge from the soils of the Asia-Pacific Region.

Economic development and social progress are inseparable from a sound legal system. Economic and social development calls for improving the legal system; and, in turn, the improvement of the legal system will further expedite economic prosperity and social progress. Building a perfect legal system suited to the national conditions of a country is an important guarantee of its prosperity. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng

Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Chinese people have persisted in attaching equal importance to economic construction and building a legal system. They treat the improvement of a socialist legal system as one of the important goals of the efforts to build a prosperous, strong, democratic, civilized, and modern socialist country. We believe we will surely achieve the goal through unremitting efforts and by continuously summing up our own practical experience.

All present at the conference will extensively discuss the theme — "The Important Role of Law in Economic Development in the Asia-Pacific Region on the Way to the 21st Century," learn from each other by exchanging views, and approach the subject from different angles. I think they will be very helpful. They will contribute to stability, development, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region. I wish the conference a complete success!

Urges Cooperation

OW1608131295 Beijing XINHUA in English
1306 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA/OANA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin here today called for strengthened exchanges and co-operation among the nations and regions in Asia and the Pacific on the basis of mutual respect, seeking common grounds while reserving differences, equality and mutual benefits.

This "represents the historical trend and will serve as the motive force of development and progress for all," Jiang stressed while addressing the opening ceremony of the 14th LAWASIA Biennial Conference and the Sixth Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific today.

The world today is a colorful one, and the Asia-Pacific region is a vigorously developing region, he said, adding that China, as a member of the Asia-Pacific region, is willing to continue its efforts for the stability and prosperity of the region.

His proposal last year of five principles for greater Asia-Pacific economic cooperation made at the Bogor Conference in Indonesia last year, evoked a good response from the states in the Asia-Pacific region, Jiang said. He added that he expected a new era of regional economic co-operation to be ushered in soon in this region.

Jiang's principles included: mutual respect and consensus in strategies for economic development; gradual developments of ties among states and regions; mutual

opening without exclusion and discrimination; to be more open-minded in approach to cooperation and mutual benefits; more efforts to be devoted to poverty relief and seek for common prosperity.

Economic development and social progress will not be achieved without a sound legal system, and a sound legal system will further promote economic development and social progress, said the president, noting that a sound legal system based on the realities of the country is an important guarantee for the prosperity of that country.

China has been paying attention to both economic construction and the building of its legal system, he said, adding that legal system construction is one of the important goals in building a prosperous, democratic and civilized socialist modernized China.

Jiang said that the theme of the LAWASIA conference — "The Role of Law in Economic Development in the Asia-Pacific Region on the Way to the 21st Century" — is helpful for the stability, development and co-operation in the region.

Further on Meeting

*OW1608142995 Beijing XINHUA in English
1323 GMT 16 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — The 14th LAWASIA Biennial Conference and the 6th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific opened in Beijing today.

Over one thousand judges, procurators, lawyers, and professors of law from more than 20 countries and regions came to discuss "the role of law in economic development in the Asia-Pacific Region."

The Conference of Chief Justices is being attended by 19 chief justices and four representatives.

Chinese President Jiang Zemin gave an address at the opening ceremony, saying that as an Asian country, China is concerned with the future of the region, and is willing to continue its work for the stability and prosperity of the area.

In building its legal system, China will make further efforts to summarize its own experience while using the practices of other countries for reference, to construct a prosperous, democratic, and civilized socialist modernized country.

LAWASIA, which was established in August 1966, is a regional non-governmental legal organization. It holds a conference every two years to study the major issues of this region and promotes legal cooperation and exchanges among countries and regions.

The first Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific was held in August 1985.

Ren Jianxin, China's chief justice and president of the Supreme People's Court, proposed four principles for the development of the legal sector in this region: mutual respect, fairness and equality; widening exchanges and seeking common grounds while reserving differences; strengthening mutual assistance and the rule of law; and promoting common prosperity.

Zou Yu, president of the China Society of Law, urged the Asian-Pacific region to quickly take steps in setting up a legal code with concrete goals and specific plans in order to let its economy play a more important role in the world.

The responsibility left by history for jurists in this region is to predict the direction of economic development in the 21st century, and create a sound legal environment for economic progress in the region.

Icelandic President To Visit

*OW1708045395 Beijing XINHUA in English
0441 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — At the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin, President Vigdis Finnbogadottir of the Republic of Iceland, will pay a state visit to China from August 29 to September 3.

Chen Jian, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made the announcement here today.

Yunnan Officials, Visiting Ministers View Trade

*OW1608141095 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0300 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[By reporter Liang Shutang (2733 2885 2768)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kunming, 15 Aug (XINHUA) — At the on-going "1995 Kunming Export Commodity Trade Fair," Yunnan's persons in charge have had separate talks with Burma's Trade Minister Tun Kyi, Vietnam's Trade Minister Le Van Triet, and Laos' Trade Minister Sompadith Volasane on expanding bilateral economic and trade cooperation in new areas.

On the afternoon of 8 August, Yunnan Governor He Zhiqiang met with Burmese Trade Minister General Tun Kyi.

Governor He Zhiqiang said: Economic and trade cooperation between Yunnan and Burma has developed very rapidly. By the end of 1994, the volume of bilateral trade had reached \$160 million, and border trade had approached 3 billion yuan; Yunnan had invested

in 21 projects in Burma, and Burma had invested in 70 projects in Yunnan. Governor He Zhiqiang proposed that the two sides should strengthen their cooperation in building infrastructure; developing agricultural resources; processing agricultural, forestry, and mineral products; building the Muse-Lashio Highway in Burma; expanding border trade; and developing tourism and the Lancang/Mekong River's resources.

Minister Tun Kyi said that Burmese Chairman Than Shwe has specifically instructed him to come to China to build a new path for Sino-Burmese economic and trade development. He said: My trade ministry has now set up a bureau under it to take charge of border trade. He expressed the hope that all land ports along the Burma-Yunnan border areas can be opened for expanding bilateral border trade.

Governor He Zhiqiang and Minister Tun Kyi also had an in-depth discussion on the form of cooperation and payment in building the Muse-Lashio Highway.

Minister Tun Kyi endorsed Governor He Zhiqiang's cooperation proposal. He said: Burma is a big place, and Burma hopes to cooperate with Yunnan in developing Burma's agriculture and tourism. He added that, as China and Burma are joined by mountains and rivers and the people of the two countries have been enjoying good relations, like relatives, for a long time, all problems of cooperation can be resolved as long as the two sides deal with them seriously.

On the afternoon of 9 August, Yunnan Vice Governor Liu Jing, at Governor He Zhiqiang's request, met with Vietnamese Trade Minister Le Van Triet.

Vice Governor Liu Jing said: Border trade between Yunnan and Vietnam has been growing in recent years, reaching 380 million yuan in 1994. The volume of trade exceeded 200 million yuan during the first six months of this year. Yunnan's major exports include foodstuffs, small hydroelectric power facilities, and small hardware; and Yunnan's major imports include agricultural goods, sideline products, native products, wood products, and rattan-made products. Yunnan's cigarette-making equipment and small hydroelectric power generators are welcomed in Vietnam.

Vice Governor Liu Jing and Minister Le Van Triet also discussed development of border trade; investment in building factories; and cooperation in developing air, railway, and shipping services and tourism.

The two sides agreed that, for the healthy development of bilateral economic relations and trade, the two sides should meet regularly to exchange views and discuss all kinds of specific issues. Yunnan will soon send an economic and trade delegation to Vietnam to study and

discuss issues of expanding bilateral trade and economic and technical cooperation.

On the morning of 14 August, Vice Governor Liu Jing also met with Laos' Trade Minister Sompadith Volasane.

In his briefing, Vice Governor Liu Jing said: In 1994, intergovernment trade between Yunnan and Laos reached \$2.17 million, and border trade reached 110 million yuan. The 20 bilateral economic and technical cooperation projects included construction projects, mining, development of construction materials, and civil aviation. Laos' Vienlong Cement Plant, built by Yunnan, is an example of cooperation between the two sides. The two sides are now discussing expanding the plant's annual production capacity from the current 80,000 tonnes to 200,000 tonnes. During the first six months of this year, the border trade between the two sides was substantially higher than that of the same period last year, exceeding 80 million yuan.

The two sides agreed in their talks to continue cooperation in the construction of highways and medium and small hydroelectric power stations, developing navigation on the Lancang/Mekong River, and developing agricultural, forestry and mining resources. Minister Sompadith said that the prospects for economic and trade cooperation between Laos and Yunnan are bright.

Women's Federation Promotes International Ties

OW1708094395 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0924 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)

—The All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) has opened up a new channel of international co-operation for China by establishing friendly ties with about 480 women's and children's organizations in more than 130 countries and regions since its founding in 1949.

Over the past 46 years the ACWF has been actively engaging in various kinds of bilateral or multilateral non-governmental activities, and closely concerned with or involved in all kinds of international activities for women and children conducted by the United Nations or other international organizations.

In December 1949 ACWF successfully organized the Conference on Asian women, the first international conference that New China had ever hosted.

About 200 delegates from 23 countries gathered in Beijing for negotiations on women's participation in the struggle for national independence and equality as well as safeguarding peace, which has laid a solid foundation for the solidification of unity and friendship between Chinese women and women of other Asian nations.

Whatever has occurred in the international community during the past decades, ACWF has never suspended its foreign exchanges, and, especially since China initiated its policy of reform and opening to the outside world in 1979, it has been all the more active in foreign exchanges.

According to estimates, over the past 16 years the ACWF has received more than 10,000 foreign women guests, including ministers, congresswomen, entrepreneurs, experts and heads of women's or children's organizations.

In the meantime, ACWF has sent a total of 280 women delegations abroad in a bid to reinforce mutual understanding and friendship.

The ACWF has conducted some 1,000 co-operative projects with UN organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Program and certain nongovernmental organizations, and has provided training for more than 300,000 people.

These projects, mostly focused on China's remote and poor areas, are aimed at helping women there to take part in development programs, including illiteracy elimination, technical training, production development, income increase, community service promotion and immunization for children.

It also conducts appraisal and co-operative projects while carrying out the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and China's 1990s development program for children.

In addition, the ACWF has also actively promoted its relations with women organizations in developing countries. Since 1980 it has offered women's and children's organizations of more than 50 nations over 100 batches of material support, including sewing machines, embroidering machines, clothes, tools, and recreational and sports facilities.

At present, all countries, despite their different social systems and economic development levels, are confronted with certain common problems on the issue of women and children.

The ACWF has for many times organized international and bilateral forums on various issues related to women. During the forums, the Chinese representative had discussions with their counterparts from Russia, Japan and other countries on such issues as women's employment, education and training, and public health for women. The successful convening of these forums is believed to have been conducive to advancing the settlement of women's issues by relevant countries.

The Chinese government has consistently supported and actively involved itself in all UN-sponsored activities concerning women. China has been five times elected a member country of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and Chinese women experts have been chosen as committee members of the UN Commission on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women four times since 1982.

In addition, Chinese delegations attended the previous three World Women's Conferences, held respectively in Mexico City, Copenhagen and Nairobi. China has also participated in the activities of the "International Women's Year" and "UN decade for Women".

The ACWF sent representatives to the forum on women of non-governmental organizations (NGO) of the Third World Women's Conference and organized a special forum on the development of Chinese women.

The Fourth World Women's Conference and the associated NGO forum to be held in Beijing represent a grand gathering of women of the world, which will produce a far-reaching significance.

To promote the development of the Chinese women, the ACWF and its regional branches have organized some 6,000 study courses on the Nairobi Strategy, training more than two million people throughout the country.

The painstaking efforts by the ACWF and other Chinese organizations in preparing for the conference have won praise from UN officials, including Gertrude Mongella, secretary-general of the Fourth World Women's Conference. The conference site is "well set up" and everything is in good order, Mongella said, adding that the site might be considered the best, compared with the previous ones.

***Sino-ROK Nuclear Export Contract Confirmed**

95P60241A Beijing ZHONGGUO HE GONGYE BAO
[CHINA NUCLEAR INDUSTRY NEWSPAPER]
in Chinese 19 Jul 95 p 2

[Unattributed article: "ROK Sells China a Reactor Pressure Vessel"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ROK has confirmed its first nuclear power export contract: it will manufacture a reactor pressure vessel for the Qinshan Phase-2 Nuclear Power Project (2 x 600-NW pressurized-water reactor nuclear power generating units) now underway in China. This contract, valued at US\$20 million, has been jointly signed by the China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation (CNEIC) and the ROK's Hanjung Group [also known as Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Co. (KHIC)] and Kohap Group. Hanjung

will independently manufacture the first reactor pressure vessel, while the second pressure vessel will be jointly built by the Nuclear Power Institute of China (NPIC) per its technical standards and by CNEIC, and will be shipped by 1998. Kohap will provide financial and sales support. This trade deal will be supported by a line of export credit established at Korea's Development Bank.

United States & Canada

Li Peng Says No Concessions on Taiwan Issue

OW1708101895 Beijing XINHUA in English
1008 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beidaihe, August 17 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that the issue of Taiwan constitutes the core of the principles by which China deals with its relations with the United States, and that China will not make any concessions on this major issue of principle.

China attaches importance to its relations with the United States, the Chinese leader said. However, "We follow strictly principles in dealing with the relations between the two countries," Li told visiting US Democratic Senator Bennett Johnston here today.

These principles are those set in the three Sino-US joint communiques, Li said, adding that the issue of Taiwan is the core of the principles.

The Taiwan issue involves China's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the great cause of the reunification of the motherland, and the feelings of the 1.2-billion people of China, Li pointed.

The Chinese people, who were inflicted untold sufferings by imperialist aggression, know too well that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity have not come easily. China will not make any concessions on a major issue of principle such as Taiwan, Li stressed.

The Chinese premier pointed out that Li Teng-hui's visit to the United States is in essence to attempt to create "Two Chinas" and seek the independence of Taiwan. The US administration allowing him to visit the US is just to cater to Li's political needs, he said.

To maintain and develop long-term and stable relations between the two countries accords with the fundamental interests of the people of two countries, Li said, adding that it is also beneficial to safeguarding and promoting peace and stability in the Asia and Pacific region and the world as a whole.

Li described as "positive" the recent Brunei meeting between Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and US Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

At the meeting, the US side said that it will deal with its relations with Taiwan in accordance with the "One China" principle, will oppose the independence of Taiwan and its admission into the United Nations.

"We attach importance to this statement of the US side," Li said. It is not enough to just make oral statements and what is important is to translate the statements into actions, Li added.

Johnston said that he is concerned about the current difficulties in the bilateral relations, and expressed his full understanding of the sensitivity of Taiwan issue in the relations.

The US allowing Li Teng-hui to visit the United States is a mistake, he said.

He expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries will go back to normal, since this is in the common interests of the two countries.

Johnston said he will continue to work for the restoration and development of the relations between the two countries.

[XINHUA Domestic service in Chinese at 0940 on 17 August in a similar report reads: "Also present at the meeting were Zhu Lin, Li Peng's wife, Mary Johnston, Johnston's wife, Liu Shuqing, chairman of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Lu Congmin, deputy director of the State Council's Foreign Affairs Office.]

Johnston and his party arrived in China for a visit on August 15 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Guangdong Governor To Visit Canada

HK1708023795 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 16 Aug 95 p 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin will visit Canada next month to assure the West his province will still have an edge in the post-Deng Xiaoping era.

To indicate China's displeasure over growing American-Taiwanese ties, however, Mr Zhu has decided not to go to the United States despite earlier discussions between Beijing and Washington for such a tour.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that Mr Zhu, with senior provincial officials, would be in Canada from September 6 to 19.

The group, which includes high-powered provincial businessmen, will visit cities including Vancouver, Toronto and Ottawa.

They are expected to spend the bulk of their time in British Columbia, which has traditionally close ties to the south China province.

"Zhu will be targeting Cantonese-speaking ethnic-Chinese investors, including many from Hong Kong," a Canadian source said.

The western Canadian province has attracted a growing number of Chinese settlers, including the daughter of Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji.

While in Ottawa, Mr Zhu and his colleagues are expected to meet senior federal ministers.

Western diplomats said Mr Zhu's decision to skip the U.S., a major market for factory products from the Pearl River estuary area, was an indication of the tension between them.

Last month, Shanghai Mayor Xu Kuangdi paid a high-profile visit to California, even though he cancelled a trip to New York.

Guangdong sources said yesterday Mr Zhu's main message was that the province would remain the pacesetter for reform in spite of Beijing's recent shift of emphasis to Shanghai and the Yangtze delta.

The sources said Guangdong officials were unhappy about remarks made by members of the Xu delegation in the U.S. that the southern province was about to lose its edge as a magnet for investors.

Meanwhile, the sources pointed out that Mr Zhu and his colleagues in Guangdong would this year implement a more rigorous anti-corruption campaign in the freewheeling province.

The Guangdong leadership, which has been criticised for being lax on corruption, will likely wage its anti-graft drive in tandem with the introduction of more legislation to weed out business malpractice.

Northeast Asia

Japan's Murayama Apologizes for World War II

OW1608154395 Beijing XINHUA in English
1527 GMT 16 Aug 95

["Japanese PM Apologizes for Aggression Against China" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama has expressed deep remorse and heartfelt apology for the dam-

age and sufferings caused by the Japanese aggression to the Chinese people.

"On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, I express my feelings of deep remorse and state my heartfelt apology for the tremendous damage and sufferings to the Chinese people caused by my country's colonial rule and aggression," the Japanese prime minister told the People's Daily [RENMIN RIBAO] in an exclusive interview carried in the paper today.

Murayama said, "Japan should entertain this feeling in the 50th year after the war and must do its utmost to promote peace and prosperity in the world."

He said that in his statement on Tuesday [15 August] he expressed his delight over the fact that Japan has established friendly relations with its neighboring countries of the Asia-Pacific region including China.

Murayama said that he will continue with his utmost efforts to develop future-oriented relationship between Japan and China.

During his May visit to China, he said, he visited Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge), one of the symbols for the past war, and reviewed the history and he made up his mind once again to promote peace.

He pointed out that Japan must modestly look at historic facts, learn from the lessons of history and never repeat the errors of the past. "This is the foundation for developing Japanese-Chinese relations," he added.

"I believe the two governments and the two peoples should act with this understanding to deepen mutual trust and cooperation through exchanges at all levels. This is most important for the future of Japanese-Chinese relations," the Japanese prime minister said.

He said that Japan and China as well as their peoples are engaged in multi-level and multi-field exchanges. The Japanese Government will actively support the exchange between the two peoples, especially between their younger generations, through this year's Peace, Friendship and Exchange Initiative, he said.

Editorial on Apology

HK1708023995 Hong Kong HONGKONG
STANDARD in English 16 Aug 95 p 16

[Editorial: "Japan Apology Should Be a Formal Resolution"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama has gone further than any other Japanese leader in accepting his country's responsibility for aggression against some Asian nations and apologising for it.

Mr Murayama must be praised for his courage in having done so for the first time on the 50th anniversary of Japan's defeat.

In fact some voices were raised in praise almost immediately after the Japanese prime minister accepted his country's responsibility and extended his unequivocal apologies.

But having done so at a news conference in Tokyo, Mr Murayama back-pedalled at a commemoration meeting later yesterday at which Emperor Akihito was present.

Unfortunately Mr Murayama's language lost the clarity noted earlier in the day and not once did he mention the word "apologise" which he had employed at the news conference and which had won him a quick round of applause from some regional leaders.

Was it the presence of Emperor Akihito — the son of Emperor Hirohito who had been criticised by some for not condemning or curbing the imperialistic ambitions of Japan's military leaders — that inhibited him?

Still, it must be said on Mr Murayama's behalf that he did say that Japan's aggression and colonial past, which brought untold suffering to millions of people in Asia, were "irrefutable" facts of history.

We hope that this would put paid to attempts by Japanese politicians every so often to deny these irrefutable facts and re-write the history books in a way that fact becomes fiction and truth a casualty of a conscience racked with guilt.

Admittedly, Mr Murayama did procrastinate over the apology issue as it built up to a crescendo with the approach of the 50th anniversary. Those who had felt the wrath of Japanese aggression demanded that Tokyo publicly accept responsibility and in a suitable manner.

The resolution that the Japanese parliament passed recently in appeasement was so watered down that it failed to satisfy those who were most vocal in their demands for an apology.

Undoubtedly, the same critics might feel that Mr Murayama's apology, though the first of its kind, was not complete enough because it was made at a news conference and not at the more formal commemoration meeting.

They might still demand their pound of flesh. It would therefore be best, for Mr Murayama and more so for Japan, if this apology is now translated into a formal resolution of parliament.

That will not only give it a stamp of authority. It will allow new generations of Japanese to hold up their

heads without having to carry the cross of their ancestors eternally.

Japan and the region can then bury the past for ever and carry on with the task of building peace and stability in the region.

Editorial on 'Belated Apology'

HK1708084095 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 17 Aug 95 p 16

[Editorial: "Time To Tell the Truth"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is only natural that many in Asia should feel so cynical about Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's belated apology for the atrocities Japan committed during World War II.

The contrition is late — 50 years late, to be precise. Its initially unequivocal nature, in a press conference at Mr Murayama's personal residence, was marred by his subsequent refusal to repeat the apology during the official ceremony to mark the war's end. Worse still, it was accompanied by a rejection of reopening discussions on compensation for war victims — a matter of considerable concern in Hong Kong where many still seek refunds for the worthless wartime bonds they were forced to buy during the Japanese occupation.

Yet, for all that, Mr Murayama deserves to be congratulated on being brave enough to do what none of his predecessors has dared do.

While the shortcomings in his apology should be noted, it is at least as important to remember the domestic political considerations that limited his room for manoeuvre. This controversy has helped bring down Japanese governments in the past and Mr Murayama's action will have weakened his own position, even exposing him to attack from cabinet hardliners on the issue, such as trade minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who some see as the country's next Prime Minister.

So the interests of those who believe Japan has not done enough to express remorse are best served in strengthening Mr Murayama's domestic stature, by showing the world recognises the significance of what he has done, rather than pursuing the policy of using his apology as a weapon to attack Tokyo over the continuing refusal to pay compensation. But such restraint will only be possible if Mr Murayama makes clear his statement is only part of a continuing process, the next step in which should be to rewrite the history textbooks so that Japanese children at last learn the truth about the evil deeds their Prime Minister has apologised for.

Commentary on Anniversary of Japan's Surrender
HK1708012095 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
 15 Aug 95 p 4

["China Daily Commentary": "V-J Day Remembered"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fifty years ago Japan was brought to its knees when its supreme leader declared unconditional surrender as demanded by the Allies.

World War II, the great global struggle against fascist aggression and enslavement, came to a complete, successful conclusion.

China's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1937-45) was an important component of World War II.

It was the longest, bloodiest and most massive of the many struggles waged by our nation against colonialist aggression in the last 100 years.

It was also the only such struggle in which our nation won thorough, final victory over our colonialist adversary.

The atomic attacks on Japan by the United States and the subsequent prompt participation of Soviet troops in East Asia accelerated the termination of the war.

However, during the whole course of the war, China bore the brunt of Japanese onslaught and made the most grievous sacrifices. China played a heroic and irreplaceable role in vanquishing the militarist Japanese aggressor.

When Japan launched its full-scale attack in the summer of 1937, it arrogantly claimed that it could subjugate the whole of China in just three months. However, as the war proceeded, Japan became rutted and bogged down in the seemingly endless stream of Chinese fighters and opposition. About two-thirds of Japan's armed forces were occupied in the Chinese theatre, making it impossible for Japan to attack the Soviet Union in the north as it had long wished, nor go all out in its efforts in the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

The Chinese Communist Party made great contributions to victory in the war against Japan.

As a matter of fact, in regard to the war, the Chinese Communist Party consistently provided political, moral and strategic leadership to the people.

Shortly after Japan seized China's three northeasternmost provinces in one fell swoop in September of 1931, the Communist Party of China began to propose the establishment of a national united front against Japanese invasion.

After the Xi'an Incident in December 1936, the Communist Party and the Kuomintang co-operated and the national united front was formed — the political basis which united the country against their foes.

Mao Zedong was prominent in the war effort and his writing "On Protracted War" can illuminate the Chinese victory.

Mao envisaged the whole course of the war shortly after it began and prescribed strategies and tactics, the correctness of which were fully borne out by the subsequent facts of war.

Many of his statements were prophetic. For instance, he said: "If on the international plane we can create an anti-Japanese front in the Pacific region, with China as one strategic unit and the Soviet Union and other countries as others... thus we will form a gigantic net... that will be our enemy's doom."

The victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression was a turning point for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Fifty years have passed; an independent and vibrant China now stands in the east with pride and dignity.

However, 50 years have passed and some in Japan refuse to acknowledge Japan's aggression.

Politicians ranking as high as cabinet members have had the brazenness to make preposterous statements to that effect. The newly installed education minister is the latest apt example.

As a victim state of Japanese aggression, we are indignant in the face of these cynical and misguided ideas from a present Japanese cabinet member, and ironically the leader of the country's education system. In this sense, the war is not at an end yet. We must fight on to preserve world peace and safeguard the security of our children.

President Jiang Zemin has just called upon the Japanese people, those in political circles in particular, to look honestly at history in a responsible manner. By taking this track Sino-Japanese ties can have a firm basis for further development, and only in this way can we "terminate the past and open up the future." We hope his words will be seriously considered.

Mongolia Invites Participants to War Ceremonies

OW1708050895 Beijing XINHUA in English
 0447 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 17 (XINHUA) — The allied victory in World War II proves that joint efforts can put an end to wars and this kind

of common purpose is still of great importance in the world today, said L. Gawa, Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Mongolia.

At a press conference, Gawa, who is also the Mongolian Vice Defence Minister, reviewed the moment when the Mongolian Government declared war against Japan on August 10, 1945, and recounted the Mongolian army's wartime experiences.

He said Mongolian soldiers and citizens had both contributed toward winning World War II.

The Chinese people and the Eighth Route Army had also made contributions never to be forgotten, he said.

He said representatives of the Russian and Chinese Armies, which had fought together with the Mongolian army, have been invited to attend national celebrations on September 2 and 3 to commemorate the end of the war.

Gawa also said the government had decided to give cash gifts to Mongolia's World War II veterans and would increase their pensions from 1995.

***Japan's Resolution on World War II Role Viewed**
95CM0365A Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese 1 Jul 95 No 13, pp 2-3

[Article by Wei Li (7614 3810): "Like Carrying a Pipa Covering Half the Face"—a Comment on the Japanese Diet's Resolution On the 50th Anniversary of World War II"; Major Controversy for All Parties; Fails To Draw a Line between Japan's Past and Future; Attempted Coverup Through Use of Ambiguity"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the night of 9 June, the Japanese parliament voted on a "Resolution On the 50th Anniversary of World War II" (no war resolution) submitted by the three ruling coalition parties, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Socialist Party and the Sakigake Party. The 171 legislators of the New Frontier Party boycotted the vote because their suggestions for revision had been refused. Also, 73 legislators from the coalition parties did not attend the session. In a situation where fewer than half of the parliamentary members were in attendance, the coalition was forced to pass this "Resolution On the 50th Anniversary of World War II" with just 230 votes.

An Ambiguous Resolution

The content of this document, titled "Resolution to Reassure the Determination of Peace by Taking Lessons from History" is as follows: "On the 50th Anniversary of World War II, we sincerely mourn for those killed in the war and for all the war's victims all over the world. Considering the multiple invasions, the colonization

and aggression throughout modern world history, we acknowledge our past behavior and the pain it brought to the people of other nations, especially the people of every Asian nation. We express our deepest feelings. We must get over our disagreements concerning the past, humbly absorb the lessons of history, and build a peaceful international society. We are resolved to work with every other nation in the world to build a future humanitarian society guided by the ideas for a lasting peace which are advocated in the Japanese constitution."

Public opinion believes that the above resolution fails to show that Japan has completely freed itself of its war burden, and also that this resolution is a giant step backwards from the "no war resolution" proposed by the Socialist Party that would have apologized for Japan's invasion and colonial governance of the Korean Peninsula and for its invasion of China. The resolution is sparsely worded, most of it taken from an old draft by the former Japanese prime minister. Such terminology as "no war" and "apology", appear nowhere in the document, but it does carry much potential for flexible explanations. For example, mourning for "all the war's victims all over the world" could be understood to include those Japanese soldiers who participated in the war of aggression, as consolation for domestic war veterans; the sentence of "colonization and aggression throughout modern world history" is a general discussion, with the "aggression" not specifically referred to as Japanese behavior, therefore lightening Japan's role as "principal aggressor"; "get over disagreements concerning the past" shows that the LDP preserves it right to self-explanation, thus taking care of the opposition forces within its own party.

The Result of Compromise

The "50th Anniversary Resolution" is the result of a compromise designed to preserve the coalition government. With Upper House elections coming up in July, the three governing parties have shifted the focus of their work from preserving the government to the election, and this has subjected the framework of the three-party coalition to a stern test. The Socialist Party suffered a terrible defeat in local elections, and with no hope of winning in the Upper House election, a succession of the party's right-wing powers, such as Shan Hua [as transliterated 1472 5363], have abandoned it. Life is becoming increasingly difficult for Murayama. In order to alter the party's unfavorable position, Murayama has vigorously pushed the idea that the best opportunity for the party to obtain new life would be through passage of a "no war resolution", establishing a new image for the Socialist Party and then winning the election. This would rid it of the difficulty of being attacked by the

two conservative forces, and accomplish his political strategy of the Socialist Party becoming the non-LDP, non-New Frontier "third pole" of Japanese politics.

The LDP has its own concerns. It has always looked upon its coalition with the Socialists as a temporary tactic, and has worked hard to create the conditions for the LDP to resume sole governance in the future. The LDP worries that "no war" could lead to denouncing the nation's right to defend itself; and "apology" will raise the issue of Japanese war compensation. On the eve of the elections for the Upper House, the LDP needs to take care of the interests of its supporters in the "Japanese Veterans Association" and the "Veterans Benefits Association." Therefore, it has changed the original plan, and on several occasions delayed the resolution in the Diet.

Another factor is that Japan has arrived at a crossroads on the 50th anniversary of World War II. Since the end of the cold war, there have been changes in the Japanese political structure. With the LDP splintered, the Socialist Party weakened and the New Frontier Party born, there has been a large-scale reorganization in Japanese politics, and various political forces are all seeking their own self-development. How to deal with historical issues and what kind of developmental road Japan will choose have become questions that must be answered by each political force, and one of the most important topics of discussion in Japanese society and public opinion. Last June, at the time the Murayama government was established, the three parties in power reached an agreement on "no war" for this year's Diet. However, the LDP's ideas about the realities of the war's character were far different from those of the socialists. The Socialist Party has admitted that Japanese militarism started a war of aggression against China and colonized Korea, and has manifested deep introspection and apologized. The LDP's position, however, has been that we should not be overly critical about history, but should instead look to the future; it holds that such terms as "aggression", "colonization" and "introspection" should not be mentioned. In the end, seeing this resolution as a foundation of the coalition government, the Socialist Party and Sakigake Party joined together to issue a final notice, so Prime Minister Murayama had to make his "big decision" about resigning from the coalition government. In order to maintain its current position as a party in power and accomplish its long range strategy for governing, the LDP had to agree to this resolution, after there were some revisions made in the language used.

The Rightists Run Wild

Although the "Resolution On the 50th Anniversary of World War II" has passed, it has caused a battle along two lines which will go on for a long time, and will have a major impact on Japanese politics.

Right-wing forces in Japanese society and politics refuse to admit the history of who started the war, and among them, the LDP's "50th Anniversary of the Ending of World War II Parliamentary Association" has played a pioneering role. The association's director, former Minister of Culture Ao Ye Cheng Liang [as transliterated 1159 6851 6134 0081] declared publicly that the Asian-Pacific war was necessary to protect Japan's existence, and that it was a "defensive war." It is worth noting that such LDP leaders as Secretary Chang Sen Xi Liang [as transliterated 7022 2773 0823 2597], and Chief Staff Director Mu Bu Jia Zhao [as transliterated 2606 6752 0163 2507], and current cabinet members Qiao, Beng, Long, Tai, Lang, Tong, Chan, and Xiang [as transliterated 2890 2609 7893 1132 6745 6639 3934 4161], Defense Minister Yu Ze De Yi Lang [as transliterated 3768 3419 1795 0001 6745] and former Deputy Prime Minister Du Bian Mei Zhi Xiong [as transliterated 3256 6708 5019 2535 3574] are all councilors in the association. Currently, more than half of the LDP Diet members are also members of the association, which is more than 160 people. Former Japanese Prime Minister Zhong Zeng Gen [as transliterated 0022 2582 2704] has also said publicly that this resolution was meaningless. He also said that the Diet is a place to bring people's opinions together, and it has no right to conduct a trial of history. Even former Prime Minister Xi Chuan [as transliterated 4798 1557] who has taken a more positive approach to self-examination, expressed the thought on the 50th Anniversary of World War II that it was not wise to look into old stories. The New Frontier Party has also established a "Correct Understanding of History Parliamentary Association". Former Justice Minister Yong Ye Mao Men [as transliterated 3057 6851 5399 7024], forced to resign because of his denials of Japanese aggression, has been very active in this area. Also, Japanese rightist groups are acting more wildly, even holding parades and mass meetings.

The Reaction Of Public Opinion

After the draft resolution's declaration, every Japanese newspaper weighed in with commentary. The ASAHI SHIMBUN criticized that the terms "apology" and "no war" were not written into the resolution; this is something that should not be happening on the 50th anniversary of World War II, and as something representing those people who are re-examining the

past, the "resolution has no content that we should be proud of." The TOKYO SHIMBUN said that when less than half of the Diet membership was present, pushing this resolution through was undemocratic, and reflected the dissident views within the coalition about history, and shows its political decline. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN said that the resolution was supposed to bring World War II to a close with the peoples of the world who had made sacrifices during that war, but "the content of the resolution is ambiguous, and far from what it could have been." The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN claimed "the resolution's rhetorical style makes people feel that Japan is just defending itself".

Foreign reaction was unenthusiastic. Korean newspapers noted that the resolution only admitted one act of aggression, that of colonization, and there was a lack of sincere introspection. The U.S. NEW YORK TIMES said that the resolution served only to help Japan avoid a political crisis, but without a sincere apology it will be hard for Japan's Asian neighbors to feel certain about Japan. Singapore newspapers criticized how the Japanese coalition's policy of compromise caused Japan to lose "its last opportunity to apologize for its aggression and colonization.". In the U.K., a TIMES editorial observed that on the date of the 50th anniversary of the ending of World War II, Japan's not offering an apology to the world was Japan's "national shame." It also pointed out that this resolution did not reflect the fact that most Japanese support the idea of apologizing, and was a type of "reaction."

History is a mirror; it provides lessons from both the right and the wrong side. "Do not forget history, it is the guide to the future." Today, with World War II having been over for 50 years, there are still people in Japan who dare not look at history in the right way. They try to cover up the past and even twist it, which has to make the people of Asia alert and thoughtful. "No pain is greater than the pain of ignorance; no insult is greater than that of not knowing." The passage of the resolution shows that Japan cannot yet be rid of its huge burden of World War II.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Burmese Foreign Trade Minister Visits

HK1708083895 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Aug 95 p 5

[By Lu Hongyong: "Myanmar, China Talk Long-term Border Deal"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China and Myanmar discussed road-link financing and other financial arrangements to give a long-term impetus to border trade.

This was learned yesterday during talks between visiting Myanmar Foreign Trade Minister Tun Kyi and Shi Guangsheng, vice-minister of China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation (Moftec).

It's Tun Kyi's first visit to Beijing at the invitation of Moftec. His first concern is trade settlement.

"Bilateral trade has grown by almost 10 times in recent years ... but a major problem is the lack of banking agreements between the two countries," he said.

Shi responded by first reviewing the achievements in China-Myanmar border trade, which accounted for 70 per cent of the two countries' trade last year.

Border trade last year contributed 3 billion yuan (\$361 million) to the \$512 million chalked up between China and Myanmar.

"Border trade cannot thrive in a healthy manner without the support and convenience provided by banks of the two countries," he said to echo Kyi.

He told Kyi the Bank of China (BOC), with nine sub-branches along the China-Myanmar border in southwestern Yunnan Province, assumes an active attitude toward facilitating border trade.

Shi Yunhua, representing BOC at the meeting, said the bank had specific views on ways to better address trade settlement.

The five ways the bank suggested include renminbi transfer and renminbi cash settlement, U.S. dollar cash settlement, remittance, account settlement and normal means of international settlement.

Shi suggested leaving detailed procedures for banks of the two countries to tackle and, at the request of Kyi, promised to ask the BOC to send a delegation soon to Myanmar to hold further talks.

Kyi said another mandate for his Beijing trip is to talk about ways of financing the building of a road from inland Myanmar to its border town adjacent to Mujie, southern Yunnan Province.

Shi expressed his understanding, saying that "... often, our contracts are concluded and goods are ready. But, without transport, contracts are useless."

The question with China is "under what circumstances" and "what we can help," he said.

Yunnan has earlier advised Myanmar to apply for buyers' credit, he said.

In the meeting, he suggested Kyi consider using part of the 150 million yuan (\$18.07 million) in interest-subsidized preferential loans Premier Li Peng promised to provide during his visit to Myanmar last year.

So far, the loans have not been made as the two sides dispute the degrees for the Chinese Government to subsidize their interests.

"That's because Myanmar is accustomed to the old ways of aid: grants and interest-free loans," Shi said.

Since 1961, China has provided 633 million yuan (\$76.3 million) in aid to Myanmar, with 41 million yuan (\$4.94 million) in grants and 592 million yuan (\$71.33 million) in interest-free loans.

"Now we are considering providing interest-subsidized preferential loans."

The two sides might at last agree upon a 4 per cent interest rate, because with limited financial strength, China can subsidize no more, sources said.

Shi and Kyi agreed that other related services, customs, quarantine and commodity inspection, in particular, should be strengthened.

Ren Jianxin, SRV Communist Party Group Meet

*OW1708104295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0817 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — Ren Jianxin, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the Internal Affairs Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPVN).

Ren, also secretary of the Political Science and Law Committee under the CPC Central Committee, had a cordial conversation with the Vietnamese visitors.

The seven-member delegation, led by Le Duc Binh, member of the CPVN Central Committee and chairman of the commission, came to China on August 14. The Vietnamese visitors held discussions with leading officials of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Political Science and Law Committee and the Staff Setup Committee under the CPC Central Committee in the past two days.

Apart from Beijing, the delegation is to visit Shanghai, Guangzhou and Zhuhai.

Central Bank To Open Ho Chi Minh City Branch

*OW1608143295 Beijing XINHUA in English
1404 GMT 16 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, August 16 (XINHUA)— The Bank of China will open a branch in Ho Chi Minh City, the largest economic hub in Vietnam, later this year.

Sources here said the opening of a branch of the Bank of China in Vietnam will facilitate the development of trade and economic ties between China and Vietnam.

Bilateral trade between the two countries has kept increasing in the past few years since the normalization of their relations at the end of 1991. The official trade volume, excluding border trade, between China and Vietnam was at around 530 million U.S. dollars in 1994.

The Bank of China, with a 90-year history, has 450 branches and representatives offices all over the world.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Economic Delegation Meets Tanzanian President

*OW1608163495 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0313 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[By reporter Pei Shanqin (5952 0810 0530)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dar es Salaam, 11 Aug (XINHUA) — While meeting with a Chinese Government economic and trade delegation here on 11 August, Tanzanian President Mwinyi said the friendship between Tanzania and China goes back to ancient times. Thanks to both sides' efforts, he added, the deep friendship has grown and been constantly cemented and strengthened every day.

He said recently he had an extensive discussion with visiting Vice Premier Zhu Rongji over friendly cooperative relations between the two countries, at which both sides had reached a consensus on running China's assisted projects well through adopting a joint-venture method. He said the Tanzanian Government will make efforts to bring about the implementation of the joint-venture plan.

When touching on the problems faced by the Tanzanian-Zambian Railway, Mwinyi said the Tanzanian and Zambian Governments will jointly study with relevant Tanzanian-Zambian Railway management departments to solve the issues, including insufficient freight volume, bloated organizations, and personnel redundancy. He also expressed thanks to the Chinese Government for providing constant economic and technical assistance to the Tanzanian-Zambian Railway.

On the same day, Yang Wensheng, head of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation; Engula [as received], vice finance minister of Tanzania; and Mururu [as received], vice minister of transport and communications of Zambia, signed a three-government agreement on providing economic and technological cooperation for the Tanzanian-Zambian Railway here on behalf of their respective governments. According to

this agreement, the Chinese Government will continue to send experts to take part in the management of the Tanzanian-Zambian Railway over the next two years and will provide some locomotives and other related equipment to the Tanzanian-Zambian Railway.

The Chinese Government economic and trade delegation arrived here on 7 August to take part in the working-level meeting sponsored by China, Tanzania, and Zambia on the economic and technological cooperation concerning the Tanzanian-Zambian Railway.

Rong Yiren, Tanzanian Official Meet

OW1708093595 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
0841 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren said here today that China attaches great importance to its meteorological work.

Rong made these remarks while meeting with an African meteorological delegation from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) led by S. Mhita, director of the Tanzanian Directorate of Meteorology.

Rong pointed out that over the past decade and more, China's meteorological work has witnessed great improvement, and has played an important role in promoting both social and economic efficiency.

"Although we are geographically far apart," Rong said, "we are doing a common job of safeguarding people's life and property, and promoting the sustained social and economic development."

Mhita noted that he was deeply impressed by the great attention the Chinese government has paid to meteorological work.

"The members of our delegation are all from developing countries, and we are willing to further our cooperation with China in the field of meteorology," he said.

V. Simango, representative of the WMO Secretary General, also expressed his appreciation over the contribution China has made to the WMO. "The WMO is willing to continue its collaboration with China for the development of the world's meteorological work," he added.

The delegation, composed of delegates from 18 African countries, the WMO and the African Center of Meteorological Applications for Development, is here as guest of the China Meteorological Administration.

Uganda's Kazibwe To Lead Conference Delegation

OW1708002795 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
2120 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kampala, August 16 (XINHUA) — Ugandan Vice-President and Minister for Gender and Community Development Specioza Wandira Kazibwe will lead a woman delegation to the fourth world conference on women scheduled for September 4-15 this year in Beijing.

This was revealed at a briefing meeting for the government delegation held here today.

The delegation comprises 12 men and 38 women, including four ministers of state, one lady justice and six permanent secretaries.

Political & Social

NPC Standing Committee To Meet 23-29 Aug

OW1608122695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0814 GMT 16 Aug 95

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) — The chairman's meeting of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, which was held at the Great Hall of the People here today, decided to hold the 15th meeting of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee in Beijing from 23 to 29 August.

Chairman Qiao Shi chaired today's meeting.

The chairman's meeting first heard a report by Cao Zhi, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, on the draft agenda and schedule for the coming standing committee meeting. The main items included in the proposed agenda are: Examining the draft amendment to the law for the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution, the draft sports law, and the NPC Standing Committee's draft decision on cracking down on crimes of forging and falsifying special invoices for value-added tax; examining the bill submitted by the State Council requesting the examination of the draft law for the prevention and control of environmental pollution from solid waste, the draft amendment to the statistics law, and the draft amendment to the law on food hygiene; hearing and examining the State Council's report on implementation of the national economic and social development plan since the beginning of this year; hearing and examining State Councillor Peng Peiyun's report on preparations for the United Nation's Fourth World Women's Conference by the Chinese Organizing Committee; hearing and examining a report by the law enforcement inspection group of the NPC Standing Committee on its inspection of the enforcement of the environmental protection law; examining a report by the NPC Environment and Resources Protection Commission on the results of the examination of motions presented by deputies and handed over by the Presidium of the Third Session of the Eighth NPC; and examining a report by the Eighth NPC Standing Committee's Credentials Committee on the examination of the credentials of deputies who run for election in regular and by-elections.

The meeting also heard reports and explanations by Xue Ju, chairman of the NPC Law Committee; Zhao Dongwan, chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee; and Gu Angran, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Legislative Work Committee, respectively, on the draft amendment to the law for the prevention and control of atmospheric

pollution, the draft sports law, and the draft decision of the NPC Standing Committee on cracking down on crimes of forging and falsifying special invoices for the value-added tax.

Vice Chairmen Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Munhua, Fei Xiaotong, Lei Jieqiong, Qin Jiwei, Li Ximing, Wang Bingqian, Wang Guangying, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Buhe, and Li Peiyao attended the meeting.

Wu Bangguo Urges Handling Highway Illegalities

OW1608135695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1338 GMT 9 Aug 95

[By reporters Liu Puquan (0491 3184 3123) and Sun Yubo (1327 3768 3134)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) — At a recent meeting to hear a report by the State Council on inspecting work on dealing with "the three highway illegalities," State Council Vice Premier Wu Bangguo stressed that, in dealing with the issue, we must thoroughly eradicate the problem with one blow to prevent it from recurring.

Wu Bangguo said: Since the State Council issued a circular prohibiting the establishment of unauthorized highway toll stations, the wanton imposition of fines on highways, and unauthorized fee collection along highways [the three highway illegalities], and especially since a national teleconference on dealing with the issue was held on 18 April, phased results have been achieved in improving the situation. The current efforts to deal with the issue have been widely publicized so there were not many who dare to defy the authorities. However, as soon as supervision is loosened, the problem may recur. A recurrence will mainly be driven by interests [not further specified]. To develop a socialist market economy, we must enliven circulation — this is a basic principle. To secure the phased results we have achieved, all localities and departments should consider the overall situation and must not practice regional protectionism.

Wu Bangguo stressed: The next step we should take is to continue adhering to the guidelines set by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; to regard eradicating "the three highway illegalities" as an important measure in fighting corruption; and to wipe out the root of the problem. First, this year's objectives of dealing with "the three highway illegalities" have not changed — the problem must be checked on state and provincial highways. Second, no new exceptions from established policies will be made this year. Many current problems have not been solved;

it will be more difficult to solve these problems if exceptions are made. Third, some ways that have been proved effective in dealing with the problem — such as provincial and city authorities assuming responsibility, making joint efforts to deal with the problem, conducting overt and covert inspections, and stepping up the media's supervision over related work — should be continued.

Foreign Affairs Meeting Opens in Inner Mongolia
SK1708073895 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 2 Aug 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The joint conference on foreign affairs, sponsored by the provinces and autonomous regions of North and Northwest China, opened recently in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

In line with the demand for developing the situation in reform and opening up and with the tasks encountered by foreign affairs offices of various localities, the joint conference exchanged the experiences gained in enhancing management over foreign affairs and in rendering services for the economy; discussed existing problems; and defined matters relating to the coordination joined by the localities of North and Northwest China in this regard.

Attending the conference were Tang Jiaxuan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lu Congmin, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office under the State Council; and leading comrades from the International Liaison Department under the CPC Central Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs.

Attending the opening ceremony for the conference were the party and government leading personnel of the autonomous region, including Liu Mingzu, Wu Liji, and Wang Zhan.

At the opening ceremony, Chairman Wu Liji briefed conference representatives on the regional situation in opening up and in economic and social development; on the regional strong points of natural resources; and on the regional tentative ideas or plans for reform, opening up, and development.

During the conference, Vice Minister Tang Jiaxuan delivered a report on the current international situation and Deputy Director Lu Congmin delivered a speech on China's relations with foreign countries and national management over foreign affairs.

During the conference, methods initially fostered by various localities in handling foreign affairs over the past few years and experiences gained by them in this regard were summarized. The conference also defined the ideas of having various localities' foreign affairs

departments regard the service for local economic construction as an important task.

During the conference, participating comrades reached a common understanding that the foreign affairs departments of various localities, in line with the economic development strategy of their own localities, should place foreign affairs work in the overall structure of opening up and economic development. Efforts should be made to correctly deal with the relationship between the conducting guidance by enforcing the policies, carrying out management undertaken by the proficient units, and rendering services. We should accurately fix the position of conducting foreign affairs and uphold the principle of rendering services as well as suit the affairs to the situation and enhance the development of personnel in charge of foreign affairs.

It was contended at the conference that enhancing the coordination among the foreign affairs offices of various localities has important significance for causing the foreign affairs work to successfully render services for economic construction.

During the conference, the participating comrades inspected the work done by the Hulun Buir League and Manzhouli City in Inner Mongolia in enforcing opening up and in conducting affairs with foreign countries.

PLA Said To Plan Possible Assault on Taiwan
HK1708023395 Hong Kong HONGKONG
STANDARD in English 16 Aug 95 p 1

[By China editor Cary Huang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's People's Liberation Army [PLA] has been told to prepare for a possible military takeover of Taiwan in a dramatic policy shift towards the rival island by the communist leadership.

At the ongoing crucial meetings at the northern China seaside resort of Beidaihe, leaders have spent most of the first week of the month-long gathering discussing Sino-United States relations and Beijing's policy to Taiwan.

Chinese sources said officials from the foreign ministry and Taiwan Affairs Office were under attack from generals for their soft stance toward the U.S. and Taiwan.

Bowing to increasing pressure from the generals, the civilian leadership under president and party chief Jiang Zemin had agreed that the PLA should be placed on alert for military action.

The leadership also agreed that the conditions for military assault be widened to include a Taiwan refusal to engage in peaceful talks on reunification.

Meanwhile, neither Taiwan nor China would confirm if China conducted any missile tests yesterday, the first day of tests scheduled to last until 25 August.

Previously China has said it would only use force against Taiwan if it declared independence or if foreign forces intervened.

But the leadership believes these two conditions are not deterring Taiwan from seeking international recognition.

The leadership also has decided that a comprehensive plan for military assault should be worked out immediately and the PLA should be prepared for such action.

Chinese sources said the leadership ordered the PLA headquarters to work out the plan and present it to the Central Military Commission and the Politburo for final approval.

Taiwan's military and security forces were on alert yesterday in anticipation of the latest Chinese tests.

All service leave had been cancelled for the next 10 days, Taiwan's defence sources said.

Missile Tests Targeted at 'Taiwan Independence'

*HK1708072995 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 12 Aug 95 p A3*

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yun (2457 0689 3768): "Range Practice on Taiwan Strait Targets 'Taiwan Independence'"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

The Announcement of the Second Exercise Evokes Strong Reactions From Various Quarters

China's Ministry of Communications issued a notice on 10 August saying that the People's Liberation Army will conduct live missile and artillery exercises north of the Taiwan Strait 15-25 August. This once again rocked the Taiwan financial market yesterday; both the Taiwan stock market and the Taiwan dollar dropped, with the former down 4.57 percent for a time. This shows that the stock and currency markets are most sensitive to the cross-strait situation.

Both Taiwan and Hong Kong observers also have made assessments of this drill. The Beijing authorities only issued a notice through the Ministry of Communications, whereas RENMIN RIBAO did not carry the news in a conspicuous place, but published only a brief 200-odd-character news item, accompanied by a map, in the middle of its front page. Yet the reactions it has triggered in the international community cannot be ignored.

As for Taiwan, some press observers believe that China still is trying only to bluff and intimidate Taiwan. The

first missile exercise did not have much impact, the second will have a weaker impact, and subsequent ones will have no impact at all.

This view is one of an ostrich policy and a self-consoling mentality. China has tried as far as possible to announce the missile exercise in a low key. As the saying goes, silence speaks louder than words, for it is self-evident. In previous test-firings, all rockets hit their targets, demonstrating the success of the rocket tests. The mainland has strong modern defensive capabilities. The forthcoming maneuver has been elevated to include live missile and artillery exercises. Both Taiwan and Hong Kong observers have said that this move is to "intensify pressure." Some have said it is to affect Taiwan's "Legislative Yuan" election, while others have said that it is aimed at deterring Li Denghui's [Li Teng-hui] attempt to be re-elected "president." All these speculations reflect that China's move has attracted wide attention, both in Taiwan and abroad.

Scholars Call For Accelerating "Three Exchanges"

Some Taiwanese scholars' views are quite objective. They believe that Communist China's military exercises inevitably will affect Taiwan society. Although it will not have too great a negative impact on overall economic development in the short term, the Taiwan authorities should seek channels of communication as soon as possible, and should speed up the "three exchanges" to demonstrate their sincerity and ease the current tension across the strait. The scholars are worried that should the situation across the strait fail to ease, economic and social stability in Taiwan is bound to be affected adversely.

To sum up the current situation in a word, had Li Denghui not been bent on realizing his goal of "Taiwan independence" and "two Chinas," there would not have been perilous stormy waves across the strait.

In a recent series of commentaries, Beijing has expressed the unanimous determination of the 1.2 billion Chinese people, which is that they absolutely will not allow "Taiwan independence" to be realized. One commits a grave unforgivable mistake if he underestimates the will of the 1.2 billion Chinese people.

By Attempting To Split the Motherland, Li Denghui Has Become an Eternal Criminal

Beijing has sternly warned Li Denghui not to be an eternal criminal by splitting the motherland, and has exposed his various acts of using foreigners to enhance his position. Judging from his public activities — from proposing "one country, two regions" and "two reciprocal political entities," to flagrantly advocating a

split country under separate rule, playing the card of "two Chinas as a phase" in the international community, calling "Taiwan an independent sovereign state," and his recent call for the "Republic of China's" re-entry into the United Nations — Beijing has concluded that it can have no more illusions about Li Denghui. To pin hopes on a person such as Li Denghui, who "does not know what China is," to improve and develop cross-strait relations is like "climbing a tree to catch fish."

Under this situation, Li Denghui still vowed to hold military exercises in September and another military review in October so as to flaunt Taiwan's military might with no fear of mainland China. Thus, is there anything wrong with China if it deals a blow to the arrogance of Taiwan independence elements by firing guided missiles and artillery shells?

Tension across the Taiwan Strait is not advantageous to either side. However, rather than allowing "Taiwan independence," safeguarding the independence and integrity of sovereignty is absolutely the top priority. Li Denghui is accelerating his moves to split Taiwan from the motherland — moves that go against the will and fundamental interests of the 1.2 billion Chinese people, including the 20 million Taiwan compatriots. Therefore, it is timely and necessary to open fire on "Taiwan independence."

Deported Greenpeace Activists Reach Hong Kong
HK1708071095 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 17 Aug 95

[By Ben Calvert]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Four Greenpeace activists, deported from Beijing, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday after a 36 hour ordeal at the hands of Chinese interrogators.

They had been grabbed in Tiananmen Square on Tuesday by security police, along with two other activists and some journalists, when they protested against China's continuing nuclear-testing programme.

Undercover security officials descended on the protesters only seconds after they unfurled a banner denigrating the mainland's nuclear policies beneath the huge, revered portrait of Mao Zedong.

They were bundled into the adjacent Forbidden City and interrogated for five hours, before being driven to another location several kilometres away and questioned further.

Foreign diplomats and Greenpeace officials thought the activists would be sent out on the earliest plane, but they were kept at Beijing airport for another five hours and

finally arrived through Hong Kong's customs at about 8pm last night.

Bill Keller, one of Greenpeace's directors in the United States, said authorities did not believe that no Chinese were involved and had tried to browbeat the internees into admissions.

"Mostly the yelling was because they wouldn't believe that there were no Chinese citizens involved," the former Texas policeman said.

The activists were forced to sign self-criticisms, which they worded carefully to avoid apologising for their actions, but to acknowledge they had broken a standing law by protesting in Tiananmen Square without permits.

"They wanted to have it in a way we could not accept. They wanted (us to say) we wouldn't do it again," a German activist, Harald Zindler, said.

A Canadian, Anne Dingwall, who is one of the directors of Greenpeace in Britain, said she had steeled herself for a long imprisonment.

"Worst case scenario was 15 years (in detention) for counter-revolutionary activities, but I didn't think they would do that to someone who wasn't a Chinese national," she said.

Dingwall said she had been told that Greenpeace was one of seven international organisations that had been branded "counter-revolutionary" by the Chinese government.

Zindler said during their internment, individual guards had come up to him and expressed support for the organisation's policies.

'Massive' Higher-Education Reform Begins
HK1708014895 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Aug 95 p 2

[By Cui Ning: "Curricula Focus of SEC Reform"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With the first batch of programmes chosen, the State Education Commission [SEC] has started its massive higher-education reform.

The plan, named the "Higher Education Teaching Programmes and Reforms on Curricula for the 21st Century," aims to improve the teaching programmes of main curricula and basic subjects such as the humanities, sciences, engineering, agronomy, medical science, economics and law.

The SEC has selected 27 science programmes as the initial part of the strategy and announced recently it will allocate 810,000 yuan (\$97,590) to start the reform of those programmes.

The 27 programmes cover research in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geology, geography, environmental science, oceanography, atmospheric sciences, computer science, mechanics, electronics and other scientific fields and sub-fields.

The allocation will be used to upgrade college specialities and teaching methods through next year, said an SEC official, who declined to be named.

The reform aims to catch up with the world's scientific advancements and to train more qualified talents to meet social demands for the 21st century, the SEC said.

The plan, which is expected to be completed within the next five years, will include textbook editing. College teachers are expected to be trained according to new textbooks.

China's teaching system of higher education took shape in the 1950s. Basic curricula seldom involved the latest scientific and technological achievements.

Education experts said that current teaching and curriculum programmes are outdated and have hindered the country's education development.

Early last year, the SEC's Higher Education Department has begun discussing and drafting the reform plan.

The plan drew a positive response from universities and colleges. About 3,800 teachers from more than 80 colleges submitted 400 programmes.

The SEC Higher Education Department will check the 27 programmes at the end of each year so as to strengthen the management of the programme implementation, said the official.

If found to be unqualified, money allocation to the programmes will be suspended and the programme stopped or cancelled, he said.

Article Lauds Shaanxi Model Cadre Tian Jianguo

HK1708025095 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 95 pp 1, 3

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO staff reporter Meng Xi'an (1322 6007 1344), XINHUA Reporter Bian Jiang (6708 3068), and SHAANXI RIBAO Reporter Cai Fangzu (5591 2455 4371): "Life Burns for the People — Report on Tian Jianguo, Secretary of the Township CPC Committee and Concurrently Head of Pingkan Township, Fengxian County, Shaanxi Province"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Below Mount Yanji, which lies in the rolling Qinling Ranges, and beside the Anshui He, there is a new grave. It is not a big grave, but it lies deep within people's hearts and stirs people to endless thought.

Tian Jianguo [3944 1696 0948] is a name which will live forever. This 39-year-old party secretary and head of Pingkan Township in Fengxian County, Shaanxi Province, while fighting a mountain fire on 4 March this year, saved the lives of others but heroically sacrificed his own life.

The green mountain covers the bones of a noble man, and the mountains and rivers cry for his soul.

On 2 June, it was the Dragon Boat Festival. Representatives of the county, township, and villages in which Tian Jianguo had worked came to the grave together with his widow. With tear-filled eyes they presented special sacrificial offerings — lead and zinc ores, eucommia tree shoots, black fungus, and mushrooms — all those things which the martyr had concentrated his energies on developing during his lifetime.

In the mountain valleys there reverberates the sounds of people crying from the bottoms of their hearts. "Secretary Tian, our wonderful team leader! You often said that CPC cadres must think and act in ways to improve the interests of the people. You can relax, as we will act in accordance with your words...." These words were spoken by Pan Guangming [3382 0342 2494], deputy head of Pingkan Township, as he stood at the grave with tear-filled eyes.

In Spring 1987, Tian Jianguo, who had just reached 30 years of age, came from a county-level organ to the post of deputy secretary of the party committee of Pingkan Township, which is very isolated and which at that time was extremely poor.

On the second day that he was in the post, he visited those people in poverty and in difficulties and arranged a survey to study the problem. Within one week, he had walked over the hills to see the 25 village teams in five villages around the township.

Every time Tian Jianguo went to a village or a team, he would ask: "Which families are in the greatest difficulties?" One day as the sun was going down, together with a township cadre he visited Liu Deyin, whose family was in grave difficulties. Seeing Grandpa Liu so weak and sick and in such poor circumstances, Tian Jianguo could not help but feel very sad.

He and the old man had a heart-to-heart talk. They talked and talked until the moon was above the tree tops. The old man lit his pine torches and brought a meal — one bowl of maize gruel, lumpy and hard, and one bowl of pickled cabbage, from which could be pulled long white strands.

The township cadre who had come with him found it difficult to swallow. However, Tian Jianguo swallowed

a mouthful of cabbage and, as he chewed, said: "Eating the food of the ordinary people makes one understand their situation even more. There are still masses bearing hardship and suffering, and if we are unable to lead them in throwing off their poverty and difficulties, we will not be carrying out our duty and will be committing a crime!"

As the night wore on, the cadre looked at the tattered mat on the brick bed and the stained and blackened bedding, and he proposed heading back to town. He did not expect to hear Tian Jianguo say: "We will spend the night here and see some more families tomorrow." When the sun rose and they were getting ready to leave, Tian Jianguo took 30 yuan from his bag and gave it to Liu Deyin, saying "Grandpa, this is money from the township government to assist you." As the old man accepted the money, tears welled in his eyes.

After returning to the township, at a meeting of leading cadres, Tian Jianguo expressed his idea: While our Pingkan Township is poor, the masses are not blaming others for their poverty. We cannot lower our aspirations just because of poverty. We need to bring the mountain's superior resources into play and lead the masses in opening up a road by which to throw off poverty and become prosperous. At his suggestion, the township party committee made the decision to "stabilize grain, grasp mining, and promote a diversified economy" and to grasp education and family planning.

In the spring of 1988, Tian Jianguo personally volunteered to serve as a demonstrator in scientific and technological work, and in a mountain region 1,200 meters above sea level, he promoted the growing of corn using plastic film. He invited the agronomist Fan Ruichen to assist him, and together they went to rural farms and gave farmers lessons. Everywhere they went they taught techniques by example, with the result that in that year 50 mu of demonstration fields using plastic film to grow corn realized an average output of 1,000 jin per mu. This was over twice the figure achieved using traditional methods. In the following year, corn grown with plastic film sprouted everywhere throughout the township. Not only did this resolve the grain problem of 90 percent of the masses, but last year for the first time, the township sold grain to the state.

At the same time he was stabilizing grain production, Tian Jianguo also stressed relying on resources by developing mineral production. He thus proposed "opening the mountain door, using our brains to make money, and drawing in funds for development." He brought a geological prospecting team to Pingkan to jointly engage in the opening up of mines, and in 1990 they began

work. Production commenced in following year, and last year annual output exceeded four million yuan.

Tian Jianguo often said: "We are CPC cadres and we must think hard and do real work in the interests of the people." On one occasion he found in the report on family planning activities in the township that the figures on multiple births had been concealed. He immediately ordered someone to do another survey of all the villages, and he then reported the true figures. To promote family planning, he took the lead by supporting his wife in having a tubal ligation. He also led the township and village cadres in going to all households in all villages to do ideological motivation work concerning key issues. To those households who had two daughters, he implemented old-age pension arrangements. Thereby, in family planning work, which is called "the greatest difficulty under heaven," he realized miracles in this township in the mountains. The population of the township has seen negative growth rates for almost five years, and from 1990 to 1994 the total population of the township dropped by 2 percent!

Tian Jianguo led the people of Pingkan in struggling hard over a period of eight years, during which he served as deputy party secretary of the township, and then as party secretary and concurrently head of the township. Thereby, he took the township from being last in economic strength among the 15 townships and small towns in the county to where last year it ranked second from the top.

"Secretary Tian, our wonderful secretary! You said that everything that concerns the masses' interests is a major issue. You always kept our well-being in your heart.... Secretary Tian we think of you day and night!" — These moving words were spoken by Pan Guangyuan, villager of Yinmusi Village before the grave.

In the first part of July 1990, Fengxian County was struck by extremely heavy rain, and there was serious flooding. After an emergency flood relief meeting at the county seat, Tian Jianguo came back during the night. It was dark, the rain was heavy, and there were no vehicles around. He had to walk half the way home. Because of the heavy rain and having to wade across a river up to his waist, he caught a cold and a fever set in. As dawn broke, he arrived home, and his wife warned him: "The rain is so heavy, and you have a fever. Can't you stay home for a day?" "Do you know whether the houses of the very poor families are leaking and whether they have enough grain to eat? No, I must go. I must go!" With that, he set off with a determined stride.

On that day, Tian Jianguo took a vehicle to Gaitaoba, and then walked more than 20 kilometers in the rain.

Only at 10 o'clock in the evening did he return to the township. He had a high fever, he was hungry, and he was exhausted. He fainted on his office doorstep. He stayed at home for one night and the next morning he was in bright spirits. With a walking stick he started off across the mountains to examine the flood situation.

When he arrived at the house of Shen Laifu's family, a poverty-stricken family at Nianziba Village, he saw that the house's northern gable had been shattered by mountain torrents and more than a foot of mud had flooded into the house. Tian Jianguo immediately helped them to shovel out the mud and water and consoled the Shen family. He exhorted Tian Zhiming, the party branch secretary: "Organize people in the village as quickly as possible. We have to help the Shen family repair their house!"

When he was returning, the wind picked up, clouds gathered, and the rain came down in buckets, drenching him to the bone. Yet, he said: "While we might be cold from the rain, as long as the Shen family is alright, our hearts are warmed!" Tian Zhiming urged him to stop for a meal, but Tian Jianguo laughed, saying: "You are as hungry as a pregnant woman. There are all sorts of fruits along the way. We will not go hungry."

However, at this time, at Tian Jianguo's home 100 li away, there was a sudden heavy rainstorm and his small house was leaking everywhere. Pots and pans had been placed under the leaks everywhere inside the house. His son Yuanyuan was carrying his bowl looking for a place where the rain was not pouring in so that he could sit and eat his meal. However, he tripped over a pot and spilled his hot porridge all over himself. His soft skin immediately blistered all over and his mother was crying her eyes out....

"When one is doing things in the interests of the masses, what is not important?" Tian Jianguo spoke these words, and acted in accordance with them. Liu Shaoqing's family of Dahuoba Village was completely poverty stricken and the whole family was distraught. Tian Jianguo and other leaders of the township brought them money and grain. However, the township's unified purchase of corn seeds had been sold out, and this especially poor family had been unable to buy any. After Tian Jianguo found out about this, he rode a bicycle to Hekou Township, tens of li away, bought some seeds, and delivered them to their doorstep. For generations, the children on both sides of the Xihe River had crossed the river to go to school by stepping across on stones. This was inconvenient and dangerous. Tian Jianguo personally supervised the building of a four-post suspension bridge....

It was thus that Tian Jianguo placed very great importance on things affecting the masses. In the eight years he worked in Pingkan, he rarely had reunions with close friends and relatives. He just walked past their doors, as he was always rushing here and there. In his 13 years of marriage, he only returned home to celebrate New Year's Day with his parents, wife, and child on one occasion. Even his beloved child only saw his father on rare occasions.

At noon one day in 1991, Suhua was at home making noodles, while four-year-old Yuanyuan was playing in front of the house. Tian Jianguo, who was on his way to a meeting at the county seat took the opportunity to call home to see them. He came to the front of the house and happily called to his son: "Yuanyuan!" Yuanyuan's eyes opened wide and, looking at the strange man before him, nervously said: "Hello, uncle!" The child's response startled Suhua, and her eyes blazed with emotion. "Tian Jianguo. You are the boy's father, and he does not even recognize you!" Tian Jianguo was likewise shocked. He suddenly took Yuanyuan in his arms and said emotionally: "Yuanyuan, Daddy is so sorry! It is not that Daddy does not love you and does not think about you. It is just that I do not have more time to see you!" After a minute, he softly comforted his crying wife: "Forgive me, Suhua. I am now engaged in public duties. You must know that things have to be assigned different importance." Twenty minutes later he was on the road back to Pingkan Township. His wife Duan Suhua had for several years suffered from lumbago. In spring last year, it suddenly worsened, and she spent 45 days being treated in the hospital at Baoji City. Jianguo only spent a total of 10 days with her. After her operation, she came out of the hospital a week early and Jianguo looked after her at home for two and a half days. On the afternoon of the third day, he went to the county seat for a meeting. Suhua recalls: "When he went out, he bought two packs of instant noodles, so that when the two kids came home from school they could boil some water and we could have a meal. He also fixed up a rope attached to the children's bed, so that I could slowly pull myself up...."

"My child's heart is filled with public duties and important duties. Do not blame him." Jianguo's white-haired mother wiped away her tears, saying: "Several years ago, I got a skin disease, and I itched all over so much that I could not even sleep at night. Jianguo said that when he had time he would take me to a big hospital in Xian to see a doctor. Who was to know that 5 years would pass, and while he has brought home much medicine, he still has not found time to take me to Xian. My child has given me an empty promise..."

"Jianguo, my wonderful husband! You said that we not only had to take the lead in suffering, but also

had to take the lead in enduring losses. We were not to take advantage of you being a cadre in order 'to have a waterfront tower which catches the moon first.' I left it to you. However, you lived your life too harshly and you pushed yourself too hard. You should have taken things a little easier..." His wife Duan Suhua in a tearful eulogy before the grave.

When one mentions the three occasions on which he passed up opportunities to get jobs for his family members, the mountain people cannot help but sigh: "The mountains are high, but the party is high."

Prior to her marriage, Suhua was a teacher in a civilian-run school back in her hometown of Wenxian County, Henan. After her marriage she came to Dengjiatai Village in Hongguang Township, Fengxian County where she engaged in family chores and crop-planting. In 1990, when Jianguo was made party secretary in Pingkan Township, he established an ore-dressing plant, and the results were quite good. Township head Liu Shengrong saw that Tian Jianguo's family was experiencing financial difficulties, and he suggested that he give Suhua a job in the ore-dressing plant. At a meeting of the cadres of the township organs, all endorsed the proposal. Tian Jianguo saw that he could not go against everyone and he said: "All right, as you have made this decision, I will fill the post." As a result, he decided that the post should go to Zhao Xiaobin, the son of Zhao Deyu, the deputy head of the township's agricultural technology school, whose family situation was also very difficult.

In the winter of 1993, Du Peien, the director of the ore-dressing plant, wanted Suhua to take a job doing measuring work in the weigh-house of the plant. Who would have guessed that Jianguo would disagree. He said to director Du: "I know that your intentions are good, but Pingkan has families who do not even have enough money to eat salt or see the doctor. Give the job to one of their children!" Last year just before National Day, the township's hydroelectric plant was completed, and the township leaders decided to give Tian Jianguo's wife a position. Tian Jianguo again firmly decided that this post should go to Wang Dongya, who was especially poor. Thus, up until Tian Jianguo passed away, Suhua remained at home doing household chores.

A person asked: "Secretary Tian, do you not feel that you are losing out doing things in this way?" Tian Jianguo smiled and said: "If one is afraid of losses, one should not join the party. CPC cadres must not only take the lead in suffering but also in enduring losses!"

Tian Jianguo was clean and diligent in his administration, and he helped many very poor families free

themselves from their poverty and become prosperous. Meanwhile his own family lived a very spartan lifestyle. He relied on his 200- or 300-yuan monthly salary to support everyone in the family. He did not smoke or drink, and would not buy new clothes. The sweater he was wearing when he sacrificed himself was one he had had for over 10 years. To make a living, his 60 year-old father had to pull a cart, selling vegetables under the hot sun. The family sold bananas at their front door, but they did not even buy one for their own son. The son one day pointed at the bananas on the stall and asked: "Are these chillis hot or not?"...

Was it the case that Tian Jianguo had no opportunity to make money? No, it was not. Have a look at the way Tian Jianguo treated money.

After Tian Jianguo's younger brother Jianhua graduated from middle school, he was unemployed and remained at home. He asked his elder brother to find him some work to make money in Pingkan. Jianguo said it would be difficult to do this and urged his younger brother to work hard at home. Jianhua noticed that many transport operators were becoming rich by transporting ore from the various lead and zinc mines in Pingkan. He proposed buying an old PLA truck and having his elder brother get him some work at one of the mines. He said: "This would be hard work to make money. It is not taking advantage of your name." Jianguo still did not agree. He said: "Go somewhere else and work hard to make your money. Pingkan's money is for Pingkan's people to earn. Do not use me as your support."

Pingkan is an area rich in forest resources. Tian Jianguo had worked here for many years, and some relatives wanted him to buy some wood to repair their house. Tian Jianguo firmly refused. The small house that he had lived in for many years had rafters which had been picked up here and there, and even included poplar branches taken from a dismantled pigsty.

Ever since Pingkan opened up several lead and zinc mines, the shiny grayish ore had become a treasure. Some people tried in all sorts of ways to seek help in getting a mine so that they could make a fortune. One person visited his house three times, offering 8,000 yuan in cash under all sorts of pretexts, but Tian Jianguo and Duan Suhua firmly refused it. However, some people did not believe that "there is cat that does not eat fish." In the summer of 1993, a person very familiar with the distribution of the underground mineral lodes in Pingkan, together with a "tycoon" from Xian, had a leader in Fengxian County try to work on Tian Jianguo. However, they got no results. Subsequently, these two people used special skills to make contacts with a key figure. He had been Tian Jianguo's middle-school

teacher and headmaster, and when he was working in the adult education office in Fengxian County he was also his immediate superior. They thought that Tian Jianguo would certainly follow the advice of his teacher.

One evening, the two brought a large amount of money to Baoji and sought out Tian Jianguo's teacher. They explained that if Tian Jianguo softened and gave them a mine, they would give the teacher 150,000 yuan! Teacher Zhang strenuously criticized their illegal actions, but also said that he would go and ask Tian Jianguo a few things. "If you really want to set up a joint venture mine, I suppose that that would be a good thing for opening up the mountainous area." Teacher Zhang went to Pingkan Township and there explained the whole story. Tian Jianguo said that those people were only thinking of making money for themselves and were not thinking of bringing benefits to the people of Pingkan. He noted that the request could not be entertained.

After the event, a person asked Tian Jianguo: "Were you scared that the money would prick your hand?" Tian Jianguo said: "Black money not only pricks the hand, it also pricks the heart!" Only after Tian Jianguo had sacrificed himself did people come to know that this township party secretary and township head who, in many people's eyes had no lack of "money-making avenues," actually had debts totaling over 10,000 yuan! **"Comrade Tian Jianguo, our fine comrade-in-arms. Facing the raging mountain fire, you stood firm and fought, and made heroic contributions in fighting the fire and saving other people. You are the pine on the summit of Qinling and will long stand straight in people's hearts. You are the golden phoenix of nirvana, and in the burning flames you achieved eternal life!"** This eulogy was spoken before the grave by local writer and deputy secretary of the Fengxian County Committee, Sun Xiling.

The day 4 March 1995 was the most glorious day for Tian Jianguo, as it was on this day that his life was taken by fire and he rose to a higher level. On the morning of this day, Tian Jianguo chaired a meeting of the two levels of cadres in Pingkan Township, wherein arrangements were made for spring planting production, key deployments, protecting the forests against fire, family planning, and so on. He only found time for lunch at two o'clock in the afternoon. Suddenly someone reported that there was a fire at Maopo at Yaotongwan, under the number one team of Yinmushi Village. On hearing this Tian Jianguo immediately put down his bowl and instructed Wang Yingmin, the deputy township head: "Quickly organize some people and then come swiftly!" He called Yinmushi party branch secretary Pan Guangyin, village accountant

Pan Guangyuan, and township forestry officer Wang Yuhua, and they took a jeep to the site of the fire 6 km away.

The fire was moving from north to south on a slope of 60 degrees. It was close to 1,000 meters from the valley floor to the top of the mountains. The fire had started at about the 200-meter level where the slope was quite gentle. Tian Jianguo and the others who knew this mountain forest intimately were extremely worried. If the fire was allowed to spread beyond the open slope at Yaotongwan, the protected slope was covered with dense pine trees, and nearby there were village residents. The possible results were horrible to imagine! At that time, the fire was still burning at the 300-meter level, and Tian Jianguo said to Pan Guangyuan, who was with him: "The front of the fire is dangerous. You stay halfway up the hill to the left of the fire and clear the fire trails there. I will clear the fire trails up ahead!" Saying this he ran off around the front of the fire toward the mountain top.

At about 3:20 in the afternoon, there was a wild wind from below the fire. Along the slope there suddenly appeared a tongue of flame over 70 meters wide and seven to eight meters high, and it whizzed along toward the peak of the mountain. The masses fighting the fire below called: "There is a huge fire coming. Get out quickly, Secretary Tian. Get out quickly." However, it was too late, for the tongue of flame had danced up the hill, driven forward by the wind, and in an instant the entire hillside exploded into a sea of flames.

"Secretary Tian, where are you?" Anxious people ran around the cinder-strewn areas where the fire had passed, calling and seeking. At about 3:40 pm, in a gully not 100 meters from the top of the mountain, they found the burnt remains of Tian Jianguo and 17-year-old Shen Laixue leaning close to each other. The cadres and people at the scene and relevant specialists took photographs of how Tian Jianguo's corpse was protecting that of Shen Laixue. At that time, Tian Jianguo, who had much experience fighting fires, could have escaped danger. However, he gave his life heroically to fight the fire and to try to save Shen Laixue.

On 8 March, it rained and snowed intermittently. The remembrance service for Comrade Tian Jianguo was solemnly held in the great hall in the Pingkan Township government building. The line of people who had come to send off Tian Jianguo and Shen Laixue stretched from the hall out into the street. The population of the township is 2,400, and 1,200 persons braved the rain to come to the remembrance service!

The sky shed tears and Qingling was covered in white. When the hearse bearing the funeral banner "Comrade

Tian Jianguo, your name will live forever" slowly moved off, some people sobbed and others fainted. Some people blocked the hearse, crying: "Secretary Tian, let us see you one more time!"...

An Qiyuan, secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee, personally went to Fengxian County to learn about the moving achievements of Tian Jianguo and visit his parents, wife, and child. The provincial committee and provincial government decided to award Tian Jianguo the title "Outstanding Party Member," to recognize him as a revolutionary martyr, and to call on the people of the whole province to study him.

Comrade Tian Jianguo, you are not dead. You will live forever in the hearts of your parents, family, and the broad masses of people in Pingkan. You are a fine public servant in the mold of Jiao Yulu and Kong Fansen and a model for township and small-town cadres. Your spirit will certainly spur on and encourage the 3 million-plus cadres in the more than 50,000 townships and small towns throughout China to put efforts into realizing the party's aim: Serving the people with one's whole heart and mind.

Ministry Issues Population, City Statistics

OW1708105495 Beijing XINHUA in English
1030 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China so far has a total of 622 cities, not including those in Taiwan, according to the latest statistics released by the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

The country had only 136 cities in 1949 and 324 in 1985. But the past decade has seen a sharp soar of 298, bringing the total number to 622.

Sources said that by the year 2010, the country's cities will make up 42.6 percent of the total number of cities and counties, compared with the 26.3 percent in 1994.

At present, the countryside has more than 100 million surplus laborers and the number will be increased at an annual rate of 10 million. By the year 2000, the surplus rural laborers will soar to 200 million.

Experts predicted that in the next decade, township enterprises can absorb 30 million rural laborers. But the remaining 170 million might pose a problem that should be solved in the country's urbanization process, they said.

According to statistics of the UN, 45 percent of the world's population live in urban areas. And in China, the figure was 32.8 percent in 1993.

English-Language Law Collection Published

HK1708020295 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 25 May 95 p 4

[Report: "English Edition of 'A Corpus of Chinese Laws' Published"]

[FBIS Translated Text] To meet the needs of relevant units and users both at home and abroad, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee has compiled and published the first four volumes of *A Corpus of Laws of the People's Republic of China* (English Edition). The fifth volume is currently in the compilation process, and is expected to come off the press by the end of this year. Compiled painstakingly by specialists, collated and translated by Chinese experts and scholars concerned, and finally examined and approved by the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, this authoritative work is China's only voluminous English-edition body of law literature today. The legal documents included in the book are arranged in chronological order of their respective adoptions. All the laws, decisions on amendments and supplements, as well as decisions concerning certain laws made by the NPC and its Standing Committee during the 1979-93 period have been included in Volumes One (1979-82), Two (1983-86), Three (1987-89), Four (1990-92), and Five (1993). Meanwhile, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee also has published the separate Chinese-and-English edition of major laws adopted in the past two years, including the "Corporation Law," "Labor Law," and "Audition Law."

New Book on Deng Xiaoping Published

OW1608162595 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Aug 95

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The book *Deng Xiaoping and Hebei* was published and put on sale today. The book gives a relatively detailed description of Deng Xiaoping's work and struggle in Hebei during the War of Resistance Against Japan [World War II] and the War of Liberation [1945-49] and carries the contents of his 14 visits to the province after liberation to direct economic construction.

Commentator Calls For Better Customer Service

HK1708015495 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Aug 95 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let More Warmth Fill Millions Upon Millions of 'Windows'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] What happened at the Jinan Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, which promotes the building of professional ethics, is not complicated, but gives us much food for thought.

Should a deposit bank replace a frayed banknote with a new one? It should. Can it do so? It can. Is it difficult? No, it is not. However, some people refuse to do what they should and can, and what is not difficult for them. This reminds me of the following passages in the book *Meng Zi*. If asked "Can you carry Taishan Mountain under your arm and leap over the north sea?" and you respond "I cannot," you are speaking the truth because you cannot do that. However, if asked whether you can break off a branch for an elderly person and you answer "I cannot," you are not speaking the truth because it is not something you cannot do, but something you refuse to do. That the deposit banks declined to do something very easy for their customer reveals that their attitude in waiting on their customers leaves much to be desired. Apart from the banking system, this is also the case, more or less, with shops; hotels; the public transportation system, including railroads and civil aviation; departments supplying water, electricity, and gas; telecommunication offices; the housing authority; and hospitals; all of which are known as belonging to the "window" industry. The broad masses of people are quite dissatisfied with their services, and strongly demand a change.

With the rapid economic growth following the introduction of reform and opening up, the service industry, which is closely linked with the people's livelihood, also has developed rapidly, and there has been a sharp increase in the number of people engaged in this industry. Owing to our failure to improve education and management, to institute necessary rules and regulations, and to promote professional ethics in time, a number of staff members and workers are poor in quality, professional ethics, and service. As a result, the "windows" that should cater to the people's needs, serve the people, make things easy for the people, and make the people feel warm, turn out to be units at which the people are disgusted. This really is a shame to the "window" industry.

Enhancing professional ethics and improving every industry's work style complies with the people's strong appeal and meets the needs of cultivating a favorable

social climate. In particular, this meets the inherent needs of developing a socialist market economy. When there is keen competition in the market, you must display professional ethics and provide quality service before you can secure the patronage of more customers and raise economic efficiency. Is the example given by the Daguan Yuan sub-branch of the Jinan Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, which "attracted a large amount of savings deposits after replacing a frayed 20-cent note," not a vivid one? A bad attitude in waiting on customers is like a rapier injuring both customers and the person wielding the weapon. Naturally, a good attitude is not necessarily rewarded with the customer's future patronage, but your customers certainly will give you a wide berth if you treat them badly. In the past, there were only a small number of "windows," which were small as well, so there were only a few options open to customers. With an increase in the number and operational scale of such "windows," customers obviously will be more choosy. If any leader of the "window" industry displays his foresight by enhancing the industry's professional ethics before others, the facts will prove that his move will bring favorable economic efficiency, as well as a favorable social effect.

Starting from the specific incident of "replacing a frayed 20-cent note," the Jinan Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank listed taboos and encouraged use of courtesy words by its staff, vigorously promoting the building of professional ethics and spiritual civilization. After discovering this exemplary case, the local media and Chinese Central Television reported it in time, properly playing a guiding and supervisory role. The branch's campaign and the media's propaganda certainly will have a positive and far-reaching effect on efforts to enhance professional ethics in the "window" industry, to correct unhealthy tendencies in business circles, and to promote socialist spiritual civilization. Thus they will be welcomed and praised by the general public. The practice according to which business management and the media join hands in promoting socialist spiritual civilization merits attention and popularization.

The "window" establishes a link between you and me. At this "window," you are the master and I am the guest; and at another "window," I am the master and you are the guest.

The "window" links the hearts of tens of thousands of people. A clean and civilized "window" fills the people's hearts with warmth, while a dirty and vulgar "window" is bitterly disappointing.

Let us all join hands and make common efforts to dust off every "window" so that millions upon millions of "windows" will be filled with more warmth!

Bank Branch Wins Accolades for Customer Service
HK1708015195 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Aug 95 p 1

[XINHUA report by reporter Wang Hongfeng (3769 3163 1496): "Never Say 'No,' But Say 'Please' to Customers More Often: Jinan Branch of Industrial and Agricultural Bank Praised for Encouraging Use of Courtesy Words"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jinan, 6 Aug (XINHUA) — An old man in the city of Jinan recently went to six local savings banks to have his frayed 20-cent banknote replaced, but his request was turned down. However, he was accorded a cordial reception at the seventh local savings bank — the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Jinan Branch, Daguan Yuan sub-branch — and a staff member quickly gave him a new 20-cent banknote in exchange for his old one. The old man immediately deposited his money with this sub-branch. This incident, which looked insignificant, aroused widespread concern about the task of enhancing professional ethics, once it was covered by some media units, especially by the "Eastern Space-Time [dong fang shi kong 2639 2455 2514 4500]" program of Chinese Central Television.

Since the second half of last year, the Jinan Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank has improved its staff's education on professional ethics, encouraging the use of courtesy words in every sub-branch and putting "90 sentences" under taboo, thus providing better service and raising the staff's professional level. This agency and some other media units have reported their practice. As a result, all walks of life have learned from them in turn and have strengthened education on professional ethics in their own units.

The Jinan Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank has required staff not to say "no," but to say "please" to their customers more often. To such expressions as "please" and "how are you?" they have added other courtesy sentences related to the banking business, such as "Would you please produce your certificate?" "Please preserve your deposit receipt properly." In the meantime, they listed those examples of language which accountants or tellers are not to employ when answering customers' inquiries and performing their duties, or when the machine is out of order. For instance, staff are not allowed to say "I do not know how to deal with it" or "I have no idea" when answering customers' inquiries. Neither are they allowed to say "I am to go off work and have no time to attend to your request" or "Why did you not come earlier?" when they are busy. This has served to standardize the language employed by staff under various operating conditions. To ensure that the regulations will be implemented to the letter,

the branch has introduced a supervisory system, and has specified rewards and punishments. The branch now has chosen, through public appraisal, a number of "service stars," while bonuses were withheld from seven staff members for employing improper language. As the staff accepts customers in a cordial manner and talks to them politely, more people have deposited money with the branch. From January to July this year, deposits at the branch increased by 2.5 billion yuan, of which savings deposits increased 1.3 billion — a record figure.

Deputy Branch Chief Li Yanqing told this reporter: We encouraged the use of courtesy words and placed a taboo on impolite language because we realized that earnest efforts must be made to promote linguistic civilization because it is an important part of spiritual civilization. Though the branch has greatly expanded its "hardware" over the last few years, the branch would not be in an invincible position at a time when the socialist market economy is being increasingly expanded if we did not provide standardized services, treat customers in a civilized way, and enhance our staff's professional ethics. This is also a reason why we launched the campaign, he added.

The branch's practice has evoked strong repercussions around the country. Many units have written to them expressing a desire to learn from them. GUANGMING RIBAO held a discussion on "the manner in which people in the service industry should talk to their customers." During the day when this reporter gathered information in the branch, a dozen calls over half a day asked them for material on their experience. Units under the banking and other systems, as well as party and government departments, have learned from them. A cadre in charge of the Xiaoshan City Government in Zhejiang said over the telephone that they had decided to popularize their practice to promote education in professional ethics city-wide.

Zhang Qingshou, vice president of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, said: The language employed by the staff of a bank represents both the quality of the bank's service and the staff's professional ethics. The bank will further summarize the experience in this respect and popularize it throughout its branches. A number of cadres and civilians in Jinan said: The branch's experience is valuable; all walks of life should learn from them. Some units in the service industry greatly ignore attitude in attending to their customers, as well as the quality of their service, so it is high time to vigorously promote education in professional ethics.

Science & Technology

Beijing Conducts Underground Nuclear Test

OW1708044795 Beijing XINHUA in English
0433 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China conducted an underground nuclear test today, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chen Jian said here.

He noted that China has all along exercised utmost restraint on nuclear testing and the tests it has conducted are extremely limited in number.

"China stands for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons," Chen said, adding that "its possession of a small number of nuclear weapons is solely for the purpose of self-defense and poses no threat to any other country."

China has unilaterally undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon state or nuclear-weapon-free zone, he said.

Meanwhile, he said, China strongly calls upon other nuclear-weapon states to respond positively to China's initiative by starting negotiations immediately with a view to concluding a treaty on mutual non-first-use of nuclear weapons and an agreement on non-use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-weapon-free zones.

China has taken an active part in the negotiation on Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty hoping to see this Treaty concluded no later than 1996, the spokesman said. Once the treaty enters into force, the country will stop nuclear tests.

'Stands For' Comprehensive Ban

OW1708064795 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0546 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) — Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Jian said here today: China has all along adopted an attitude of exercising utmost restraint on nuclear testing. The tests China has conducted are extremely limited [ji wei you xian 2817 3634 2589 7098] in number.

Chen Jian said China conducted an underground nuclear test on 17 August 1995.

He pointed out: China stands for a comprehensive ban [quan mian jin zhi 0356 7240 4391 2972] on and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. It possesses a small number of nuclear weapons. They are solely for self-defense and do not pose a threat to any other coun-

try. China has unilaterally committed itself [cheng nuo 2110 6179] not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances and it has undertaken the obligation not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any states without nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapon-free zones. Meanwhile, China strongly calls on other states with nuclear weapons to positively respond to China's initiative by starting negotiations immediately to conclude a treaty on mutual non-first-use of nuclear weapons and an agreement on non-use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against states without nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapon-free zones.

He emphatically pointed out: China has taken an active part in talks on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in the hope of striving for a conclusion of the treaty no later than 1996. Once the treaty goes into effect, it will stop nuclear tests [zhong guo jiang ting zhi he shi yan 0022 0948 1412 0255 2972 2702 6107 7526].

Song Jian Addresses High-Tech Conference

OW1608144595 Beijing XINHUA in English
1304 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Daqing, August 16 (XINHUA) — Developing hi-tech industries and speeding up the commercialization and industrialization of their results is a major task for the next five years, said Song Jian, minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, at a national conference on high-tech industrialization, which opened here today.

He pointed out that, great as the scale of China's economy is, it suffers from many drawbacks such as structural problems, low level of technology, and poor economic returns. The present mode of extensive development can no longer sustain fast, steady, and healthy economic growth in the new age.

"China has become more involved in the world market, since it implemented the reforms and opening up," Song said. "One-fifth of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) comes from foreign trade."

However, he explained, the export value of hi-tech products, which account for five or six percent of the country's total export value, was only 6.3 billion US dollars, and ran a trade deficit of 14.2 billion US dollars. Therefore, we should do our best to upgrade old enterprises with high technology and build new industries.

Xu Guanhua, deputy-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, in his work report gave the five goals of the Torch Program for the next five years.

They include: raising the total income of hi-tech industries to 600 billion yuan (73 billion US dollars), the

total income of hi-tech development zones to 500 billion yuan (63 billion US dollars), and the number of projects for the Torch Program to 12,000.

They also include plans to increase the number of hi-tech enterprises to 30,000, and to train 500,000 personnel at all levels, Xu said.

Since the Torch Program began in 1988 to push for industrial use of the technology results, China has approved 12,000 hi-tech enterprises which had 52.1 billion yuan (6.4 billion US dollars) in industrial output value last year.

The country has also built 52 hi-tech development zones which made 94.3 billion yuan (11.5 billion US Dollars) last year, with the production value of hi-tech industries amounting to 85.3 billion yuan (10.4 billion US dollars).

More favorable policies in finance, credit, and purchasing will be developed to help the hi-tech industries, Xu said.

Ministry Encouraging Work in Geological Sciences

OW1608163695 Beijing XINHUA in English
1620 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — China will establish a special geologists scientific fund during the Ninth Five-year-plan period (1996-2000), in a move to encourage 100 young or middle-aged academic and technological leaders in the field of geology.

Addressing a national geological science conference held here today, Song Ruixiang, the minister of Geology and Mineral Resources, said that China is planning to put one-and-a-half to two percent of the money coming from geological prospecting on scientific work, which is about one percentage point higher than for the Eighth Five-year-plan.

In addition, the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources will promote 50 geological scientific research achievements which have important soci-economic use, and will provide scientific information for 20 to 30 large and medium-sized mines in the next five years.

It will also develop 20 types of prospecting technology, set up 100 hi-tech enterprises, and open a group of major laboratories and testing centers with advanced technology.

Song noted that during the five-year period, China will concentrate on fundamental research work in geology, prospecting for energy resources, metal or non-metal mineral resources, as well as in developing geological prospecting.

Over the past decade, China's geology and mineral resources departments have gained more than 4,800 scientific achievements, with 60 of them winning national prizes, and more than 500 having been patented.

Commentator Advocates New High-Tech Industries

SK1708062595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0938 GMT 16 Aug 95

[XINHUA commentator: "The Development of High-Tech Industries Is an Important Way To Upgrade Economic Growth Quality"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) — The year 1995 is the seventh year of implementation of the torch plan. New high-tech industries, rising rapidly, have become new growth centers in our country's economic development and have helped promote the upgrading of our country's industrial structure. Practice proves that further rooting advanced technology in the economy is an important way to upgrade our country's economic growth quality and efficiency.

Since the mid-1980's, our country has made rapid headway in high-tech industries. Through implementation of the "torch" plan, we have pioneered a road linking advanced technology with the economy. Simultaneously, we should also notice that the rate of contributions to the economic growth made by science and technology is still very low, the majority of scientific research institutes dissociate themselves from enterprises, and some enterprises lack the desire for advanced technology. We should rely on scientific research institutes to industrialize some high-tech findings. Our country's gap with the developed countries in certain high-tech spheres has further widened.

Advanced science and technology and high-tech industries have decisive functions for upgrading overall national strength and have become the core and have a commanding level of international competitiveness. As a developing country, China should implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's strategic thinking of "developing advanced science and technology and realizing industrialization" in order to realize the third-step strategic goal and upgrade the entire society's understanding of the importance and urgency of developing new high-tech industries.

Developing advanced science and technology and high-tech industries is conducive to solving our country's grain problems and upgrading agriculture's level of modernization. Only when we rely on making key breakthroughs in developing agrotechnology and extensively popularize and apply agrotechnology will we be able to smoothly realize, under conditions in which our

country's per capita distribution of land resources is quite lower, the target of annually turning out 500 billion kilograms of grain by the end of this century.

Developing advanced science and technology and high-tech industries is conducive to promoting the technological progress of our country's large and medium-sized enterprises and upgrading market competition. Some of our large and medium-sized enterprises are suffering serious losses. One of the important reasons is that enterprises are poor in production technology and technological development and require a long period to develop technologically. Furthermore, their products' new high-tech contents are low and lack competitiveness. To change this situation, we must rely on scientific and technological progress and bring into play new high-tech functions for permeating, enlivening, and affecting traditional industries.

Developing advanced science and technology and high-tech industries is conducive to upgrading our country's labor productivity. The annual per capita output value realized by some of our country's new high-tech industries surpasses 1 million yuan, much higher than that of the traditional industrial enterprises.

Developing advanced science and technology and high-tech industries is conducive to optimizing our country's industrial structure and upgrading economic growth quality. Our country has entered the stage of relying on advanced science and technology and high-tech industries to promote development of the economy. So we should bring into full play high-tech industries' guiding role in changing the national economic growth forms and optimizing the industrial structure so as to change in a timely manner the type of economic development from increased input to increased efficiency.

The "CPC Central Committee and the State Council's Decision on Accelerating Scientific and Technological Progress" points out that: Developing advanced science and technology and realizing industrialization is the fundamental way to promote upgrading of the industrial structure and greatly increase productive forces and economic results. Now our country is in the stage of developing new high-tech industries. We must strengthen the governments' macroeconomic guidance, regulation, and control; formulate necessary policies on accelerating the development of new high-tech industries; and set up and perfect a system supporting and serving faster development of the new high-tech industries so as to make greater headway in advanced science and technology and high-tech industries.

Beijing To Set Up New Financial Data Network

OW1608162895 *Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1042 GMT 9 Aug 95*

[By Correspondent Wang Jilu (3769 0370 7627)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) — The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the People's Bank of China recently signed an agreement to jointly set up a special data communications network, the largest so far in China.

According to the agreement, the establishment of the state financial data communications network should ensure integration and expandability and should provide ease of use for various advanced communications means and technologies. Both parties should give full play to each other's superiority. They need to make use of their existing network resources in forming the new network to avoid investment and construction redundancy. Bank account settlement operations, credit card business, financial management information, policy bonds, and foreign exchange operations will make use of this network.

This network is expected to become operational before next September. Wu Jichuan, minister of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications; and Chen Yuan, vice governor of the People's Bank of China, attended the signing ceremony.

Military & Public Security

Beijing Policemen To Improve Service to Public

OW1708032895 *Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — From "I do not know," and "Don't talk nonsense!" to "Don't make trouble," a total of 40 sentences are now taboo for policemen in the Chinese capital, in a bid to improve their services.

A notice issued by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau said that the people's policemen should pay attention to decorum, abide by discipline and serves the people wholeheartedly. They should project a good image to people coming from all over the country and the world.

A pamphlet printed with the 40 taboo sentences has been given to each policeman who will be on duty during the forthcoming UN World Conference on Women so that they will be constantly aware of what they should avoid saying.

Meanwhile, a few days ago the Chinese media announced 50 taboo sentences for people working in train

stations, airports, shops, hospitals, post offices and public buses, among other service sectors in Beijing and Shanghai.

Jilin Secretary Speaks at Military Conference

SK1708032495 *Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese*
30 Jul 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On the afternoon of 29 July, the provincial party Standing Committee sponsored a military affairs conference in the official building of the Jilin Provincial Military District to discuss the special issue of earnestly implementing the important inscription written by Chairman Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour in the provincial military district; the issue of enhancing the construction of militia and reserve forces; the issue of upgrading the quality and combat strength of these forces; and the issue of improving the people's armed forces in the entire province to a new level.

Zhang Dejiang, secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the provincial military district, presided over the conference at which Liu Changfu, commander of the provincial military district, delivered a work report.

Over the past few years, under the leadership of the party committee under the Shenyang Military Region and of the provincial party committee, the provincial military district has earnestly implemented the principles, policies, and spirit of the directives issued by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. In line with the principle favorable for economic construction and for the construction of national defense reserve forces, it has actively adapted itself to the new situation in reform and opening up; has attached great importance to studying the new situation and to dealing with new problems; has continuously deepened reform and created something new; and has better fulfilled the tasks of carrying out military training, conducting political education, and building up infrastructures among militia and reserve forces. It has also joined in the work to build the two civilizations, to conduct border management, and to recruit soldiers as well as made outstanding achievements in them.

During the conference, the provincial party Standing Committee held an enthusiastic discussion on how to earnestly implement the important inscription written by Chairman Jiang Zemin and how to further build up the people's armed forces in the province.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Dejiang fully acknowledged the outstanding achievements made by the provincial military district in mobilizing the broad masses of militiamen and of the personnel of reserve

forces to join in the construction of two civilizations in the entire province. He stated: The provincial party committee is satisfied with the work done by the provincial military district. Zhang Dejiang stressed: We should fully understand the important significance of enhancing the construction of the people's armed forces under the new situation. Under the new situation in developing the socialist market economy, the construction of national defense reserve armed forces, with the militia and reserve forces as a mainstay, should only be enhanced; it brooks no weakening. According to the center of economic construction, we should enhance the construction of militia and reserve forces. The important inscription specially written by Chairman Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour of the provincial military district, which reads "Enhance the Construction of Militia and Reserve Forces and Strive To Upgrade Their Quality and Combat Strength," has clearly pointed the direction of our work. We should do a good job in vigorously grasping construction in the fields of organization, politics, and military affairs as well as in upgrading the productive capability, cohesion, and combat strength of militia and reserve forces so as to make contributions to safeguarding economic construction in the province. Efforts should be made to carry forward the fine tradition of having the party manage the armed forces, and to further enhance and improve the leadership over the work of the armed forces.

Party committees at all levels must show concern and must support the work of armed forces and enhance their leadership over work in their own localities. They are all duty-bound political responsibilities and the work within their duties; therefore, they must do a good job in conducting the work consciously and actively.

Attending the conference as observers were responsible comrades from the provincial people's government and the provincial military district.

Air Force Radar Corps Commended by Authorities

HK1708020095 *Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO*
in Chinese 4 Jun 95 p 1

[2 Jun dispatch from Wuhan by Li Dehua (2621 1779 5478), special correspondent Rong Qingxiang (2837 1987 4382): "Air Force Radar Corps Conducts Administration, Training According to Rules and Regulations, Good-Quality Rate of Information Keeps Going Up"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Air Force radar corps, which has always been noted for its "1,000-li sight," has successfully provided an average of over 1.2 million batch/times [pi ci 2106 2945] of aerial intelligence every year during the past five years, with a fine-quality

intelligence rate exceeding 95 percent. At a meeting concluded yesterday on the work of the Air Force radio corps, a batch of advanced units and individuals were commended by the higher authorities.

Over recent years, upholding the principle of administering itself and conducting training in accordance with rules and regulations, the Air Force radar corps has completed the revision of a number of work regulations, including the "Combat Regulations of Radar Corps," the "Regulations on Radar Intelligence Work," and the "Regulations on the Technical and Service Work of Radar Corps." A total of 85 percent of radar brigades and regiments have met the requirements of standardization, and the satisfactory rate for students of training regiments stands as high as 95 percent and above. Cadres at the brigade and regimental levels have focused on the study and research of both high-tech knowledge and modern training methods, and all the military cadres at and above the regimental level have attended a six-session rotational training course to study high-tech knowledge. Placing its stress on bringing up qualified personnel, the Air Force Radar School has set up more than 30 correspondence stations throughout the troops of the radar corps, and has trained over 3,000 qualified personnel of various kinds.

Meanwhile, the radar corps also has paid close attention to reforming its training means and methods, equipped its troops with advanced simulation training facilities of all sorts, and given initial shape to a mock training system that covers a wide range, from individual drills to coordinated operations, and from technology to tactics. Centering around tactics and training methods under high-tech conditions, all troops throughout the radar corps have engaged in extensive academic studies and research, and a total of more than 230 articles of theirs have been presented with academic research results awards.

Today, the Air Force radar corps has initially set up a nationwide air-defense radar net that focuses mainly

on medium and high altitudes; possesses the ability to fulfill security tasks of all sorts; and can uninterruptedly monitor, trace, and identify air targets around the clock under different meteorological conditions. In addition, they also have made significant contributions in recent years to precautionary contingencies and to ensuring the flight safety of civil aircraft, private planes, chartered planes, airfreighters, air-mapping planes, disaster-relief delivery planes, and training aircraft.

58,000 Prostitution Cases Investigated

95P30137A Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 10 Aug 95

[Received via Internet WWW.Home page]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, August 10 (CNS) — In recent years, China has implemented a number of rules and regulations in an effort to crack down on pornography and improve the policing of the sex trade.

Last year, the authorities unveiled a total of 143,000 cases of prostitution and investigated 288,000 suspects. These figures represented a year-on-year growth of 15 percent and 16 percent respectively. Meanwhile, more than 4,500 prostitution syndicates involving 23,000 people were brought under the eye of the authorities; approximately 5,000 illegal brothels were forced to close.

During the first months of this year, the authorities investigated 58,000 cases of prostitution involving 113,000 people. These two figures represented a 32 percent increase over the same period last year.

At present, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Culture and other industrial and commercial bureaus are conducting a large-scale anti-vice campaign. This nation-wide campaign, which focuses on curbing and pornography, and monitoring places of public entertainment, will last until the end of September.

General

Bureau Head on Need To Change 'Growth Style'

OW1708112095 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0200 GMT 9 Aug 95

[By reporter Xiao Rui (5135 3843)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Weihai, 9 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — China's economic development faces a conspicuous contradiction: high-speed economic growth along with low-quality economic cooperation. When interviewed here, Qiu Xiaohua, spokesman for the State Statistical Bureau, said there is an urgent need to change the high-speed economic growth style, which is marked by high investment, high energy consumption, and low efficiency.

Qiu Xiaohua said a backward economic growth style is the root cause of the Chinese economy's being frequently troubled by high inflation and plagued by the contradiction of resource restraints. Accelerating the pace to bring about a change in the economic growth style will be an important move towards solving many of the economic contradictions facing China today.

He said China's economic growth pattern has begun to experience many changes:

— In the past, the national economy was dominated by the state-owned sector. As China is moving toward a mixed and diversified economy, the nonstate sector and the state-owned sector shine equally in China's national economy. Village and town enterprises, foreign-owned enterprises, joint-stock enterprises, and individual and private businesses are contributing more and more to China's economic growth.

— The industrial structure has shifted from emphasizing heavy industry and goods production to giving equal importance to agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry; and there is a trend towards integrating goods production with services.

— In regional structure, coastal areas and the hinterland were given equal importance in the past. Now, an imbalanced pattern is taking shape, with coastal areas enjoying a leading position.

— In market structure, a closed market with the domestic market in the leading position has given way to a multi-level pattern marked by integration of an open domestic market with an international market.

— Resource input has shifted from finance as a dominant force to multi-channel integration of finance, credit, private funds, and foreign capital.

— Resource deployment has shifted from administrative planning and guidance to a new type, guided by market forces.

Qiu Xiaohua said these changes are the main reasons for China's economic growth, growing national strength, and improved living standards for its people over the past decade. However, he said those changes are not sweeping enough, because in many respects the Chinese style of economic growth still retains a trace of the extensive-type economic operation. He also said that the Chinese economy has yet to rid itself of an operation marked by high investment, high energy consumption, and low efficiency.

Qiu Xiaohua took the view that "a fast and desirable" economic growth style requires structural optimization. The key to structural optimization, he added, lies in doing the following tasks well:

1. Increase investment amount in such weak sectors as agriculture, transport, and energy in a down-to-earth manner. Take steps to solve contradictions that form "bottlenecks" and "restraints" to economic growth. More funds should be used for education, science, and technology, and more effort should be devoted to raising the quality and technological level of the working people.

2. Change the belief that enterprises should be kept afloat at any cost. Social resources should be optimally organized. The scale and level of pillar industries and traditional industries should be upgraded.

"Changing the economic growth style" has lately become a much-discussed topic in Chinese economic circles, because when there is a sharp rise in the economic aggregate and the economic scale, readjusting the economic structure and raising the quality of the economic operation assume the utmost importance.

'Push' Planned for Information Sector's Growth

OW1708092695 Beijing XINHUA in English
0837 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China is planning to lift the output value of the computer information industry to 170 billion yuan by the year 2000 from the 50 billion yuan of 1994.

The Chinese government has decided to push the development of the information sector alongside industrialization.

The transformation of China's large-scale traditional industries is dependent on the development of the computer information industry, officials noted.

From 1985 to 1994, governments at various levels have arranged 9.25 billion yuan worth of policy-oriented loans for the sector.

More than 6,000 furnaces, 50,000 machine tools and over 5,000 key items of equipment and production lines have been renovated by applying computer technologies, resulting in an added economic benefit of 15 billion yuan.

Results Achieved in Managing State Assets

OW1608140895 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1639 GMT 9 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Changchun, 9 Aug (XINHUA) — A national meeting of directors of local state assets management bureaus and directors of local offices for appraising enterprises' fixed assets and circulating funds is currently being held in Changchun. The meeting disclosed that noticeable results have been achieved in the basic management of state assets.

It has been learned that, since March this year more than 10 million people across the country have taken part in appraising enterprises' fixed assets and circulating funds. Currently, 36 regions and 112 central departments have completed checking the numbers of enterprises; work in assessing land prices has proceeded smoothly; work in appraising the fixed assets and circulating funds of enterprises outside the country is being deepened; work in appraising enterprises' assets has basically been completed.

At the same time, the scope of basic assets management functions — such as registration of property rights, compilation of statistical data on enterprises' assets, asset appraising, and mediation of property rights disputes — have continued to expand; and the system for indicating the preservation and appreciation of the value of state assets and the procedures for evaluating state assets are being implemented. With extensive investigations, state assets management departments have initially discovered 10 channels and 58 forms through which state assets are lost.

State assets management organs across the country have been strengthened. As of the end of May this year, special organs for managing state assets had been established in 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, in 364 prefectures and prefecture-level cities, and in 2,248 counties and county-level cities. Together with concerned departments, the National State Assets Management Bureau has dispatched supervisory groups to 20 state-owned enterprises, and has participated in experimental work on establishing state holding companies.

Those attending the meeting said, as reform of the economic system, which centers on enterprise reform, continues to deepen, the country's state assets management work and reform of the management system have become a crucial link in reforming the economic system.

State Bureau's Plan for Ocean Development Cited

OW1608143495 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — China has come up with an ambitious plan to keep the ocean industry growth rate high and will duplicate its total ocean industrial output by the year 2000, sources from China's State Oceanography Bureau said here today.

Work on the plan began as early as 1991, with joint efforts from China's State Oceanography Bureau and 20 other government departments at the ministry level, and 12 coastal provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

According to the plan, China's ocean industry will maintain its average growth rate of 11 to 13 percent annually up to the year 2000, with gross ocean industrial output also planned to double 1990's figure of 43.8 billion yuan.

The plan includes three major parts: setting up a marine transportation network by developing sea transportation; cultivating more efficient use of the five major marine resources of sea ports, aquatic products, oil and gas, sea water, and coastal tourism; and setting up five major marine development zones on the Bohai Rim, the Chang Jiang estuary - Hangzhou bay area, the southeast Fujian coastal region, the Pearl River estuary, and the Beibu Bay area.

The plan will be carried out with the integrated development of both sea and land resources and the raising of the overall efficiency of sea cultivation as its basic principle, while improving scientific and technological research to help industry. The plan also gave equal emphasis to both the cultivation and protection of marine resources.

In 1990, China's major marine industrial output amounted to 43.8 billion yuan, and it reached 75.5 billion yuan in 1992.

Value of Instruments, Meters' Sector Increases

OW1708092895 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China's instruments and meters sector generated an

output value of 12.1 billion yuan (1.45 billion U.S. dollars) in the first six months of this year, up 29.53 percent over the same period of last year.

The figure makes up 66.4 percent of the planned annual output.

Meanwhile, the sector achieved a sales volume totaling 10.7 billion yuan, an increase of 31.04 percent from the same period of 1994.

The sector also maintained a rising trend in exports, with 68 key enterprises realizing an export volume worth 504 million yuan, up 22.6 percent over the same period of last year.

The rapid increase is attributed to surging market demand, which has stipulated the production of electric meters, gas meters, air-conditioners and cameras.

Statistics show that the output of camera reached 2.5 million sets in the first half of this year.

And the flow of foreign fund toward the sector is regarded as another factor behind the growth.

Chemical Industry Maintains Double-Digit Growth

HK1708014995 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
15 Aug 95 p 5

[By Zhang Yu'an: "Right Mix for Chemical Firms"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The country's chemical industry maintained double-digit growth in both production and sales last month — despite the setbacks of high temperatures and natural disasters.

In July, the chemical industry turned out 18.83 billion yuan (\$2.26 billion) worth of products — an increase of 21.4 per cent over the same period last year, according to the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

This has brought total production value from January to July to 131.79 billion Yuan (\$15.87 billion), up 17.3 per cent over last year and 0.8 per cent higher than the country's average industrial growth for the same period.

The chemical industry produced 66.13 million tons of standard chemical fertilisers — a rise of 12.5 per cent. The output of farm pesticides reached 177,000 tons, up 22.1 per cent.

The sustained growth of fertilisers and farm pesticides play an important role in supporting the country's agriculture production.

According to estimates, one ton of standard chemical fertiliser can help increase grain production by 1.2 to 1.5 tons while farm pesticides can save 25 billion kilograms of grains and more than 8 million dan (one dan weighs 50 kilograms) of cotton from insects every year.

In a bid to feed its 1.2 billion people, China has made the development of agriculture a key aim and plans to produce 455 million tons of grains this year.

In the January-July period, the chemical industry also saw a continued boost in sales, with a rise of 40.3 per cent over last year. Chemical sales totalled 168.96 billion yuan (\$20.35 billion) at current prices.

But in July, the prices of some chemical products took a nosedive following robust market sales in the previous few months.

According to statistics collected from 85 kinds of surveyed products, 16 products saw prices drop.

China Chem, the country's leading chemical materials supply and sales company, said that fund shortages were one major reason for the falling prices.

Another reason is that in the first half of the year, prices of some products peaked and even surpassed prices in the international market.

High temperature, drought and floods in many parts of the country caused production problems and daily output fell.

The ministry has urged the chemical industry to be prepared for possible natural disasters this month and to resume production of disaster-hit plants.

Henan Province Upgrading Transport Infrastructure

OW1708093695 Beijing XINHUA in English
0852 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zhengzhou, August 17 (XINHUA) — The inland province of Henan is busy upgrading its transport infrastructures along the Eurasian Continental Bridge.

The railway line, starting in Lianyungang in the eastern coast and ending in the Dutch port city of Rotterdam with a total length of 10,000 km, has a 4,100 km section in China.

Apart from enhancing the capacity of the Lanzhou-Lianyungang Railway line, Henan has built several large bridges over the Yellow River which runs parallel to the railway artery, a top-grade highway from Zhengzhou to Xinxiang, and expressways from Zhengzhou to Kaifeng and from Zhengzhou to Xuedian.

The expressway from Zhengzhou to Luoyang is scheduled to be completed by the end of this year.

China's economic development trend indicates that the focus of its future opening to the outside world is being shifted from the coastal areas to inland provinces.

Henan, in central China, will play a key role in the future development of the inland regions. And the new continental bridge is expected to help with local economic expansion.

Tibet's Chromite Mine Designated Largest in Nation

*OW1608115595 Beijing XINHUA in English
1114 GMT 16 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, August 16 (XINHUA) — The Norbusa chromite mine in Qusum County in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region has become the largest of its kind in China.

The mine has now got an annual production capacity of 55,000 tons of chromite and its fixed assets have reached 100 million yuan.

Construction of the mine was listed as a state key project during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995). It involves a total investment of 85.6 million yuan.

Norbusa is rich in deposits of chromite. Chromite here contains over 57 percent of chromic oxide, being the first-class one of such ores in the world.

Dalian Shipyard Termed 'Flagship' of Industry

*OW1708100795 Beijing XINHUA in English
0905 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — In mid-July this year a grand ceremony was held for the handing over of a 150,000-dwt [deadweight ton] ship to a Hong Kong company by the Dalian New Shipyard.

At the same time, the finishing touches were being put to another two ships at the factory.

In fact, the Dalian New Shipyard is known as the "flagship" of China's shipbuilding industry, and is considered to be the most internationally competitive of all Chinese shipyards.

With a 300,000-dwt dock and a 900-ton porter jib crane, both the first ones in China, the yard is now China's first and one of the world's few shipbuilders capable of building 300,000-dwt ships.

According to the director of the yard, it will build ships with a total dwt of up to 502,000 this year, about 30 percent of China's expected total this year.

The yard has also made efforts to develop new types of bulk cargo ships, oil tankers and container ships to meet the need in world market.

The yard is aiming to become one of the world's top shipbuilders by the end of this century, when it is expected to build ships with total dwt of from 800,000 to

one million annually and to attain an annual production value of as much as four billion yuan.

Shipbuilding Industry Output Value Increases

*OW1708022195 Beijing XINHUA in English
0135 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China's shipbuilding sector generated output value of 7.15 billion yuan in the first half of this year, accounting for 51 percent of 1995's planned figure, according to statistics released by the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry.

The output represents an increase of 10.7 percentage points from the same period of last year.

The sector registered sales worth 6.9 billion yuan, up 13.9 percent over the same period of last year.

"China Machinery and Electronics Daily" here said that the country built 57 ships with a total displacement of 780,000 tons during the first six months, 19 of which, with a combined displacement of 200,000 tons were exported.

The sector repaired 533 ships, 157 of which were registered abroad, providing foreign currency earnings totalling 45 million U.S. dollars.

By the end of June, the corporation had received orders for a combined displacement of 1.17 million tons, 450,000 tons more than the same period of last year.

Wang Rongsheng, general manager of the corporation said that China's annual ship-making capacity will surpass 3.5 million tons, double the 1994 figure.

Last year saw the building of 1.6 million tons' displacement, putting it fourth in the world, after Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Germany.

Finance & Banking

Country's Ability To Repay Foreign Debts Examined

*HK1708020495 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Jun 95 p 2*

[From the "Economic Viewpoint" column, article by staff reporter Shi Mingshen (2457 2494 1957): "How To View the Risk of Borrowing Foreign Debts?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Do We Have the Ability To Repay the Debts?

Under a stable political situation over recent years, China has dedicated itself to economic development. As a result, the country's investment environment is

improving, and foreign investment has increased by large margins. As of the end of 1994, China had attracted, through joint ventures and other forms, direct foreign investment of over \$100 billion, and had raised funds of about \$2.5 billion by issuing B shares to overseas investors. On the other hand, China's foreign debt — which has been built up by its use of foreign loans of all kinds, issuance of bonds in overseas areas, and other indirect investments — had exceeded \$90 billion, ranking China among the five biggest debtor nations in the world. The inflow of such large amounts of foreign investment has played an important role in alleviating China's tight money supply, and has helped to promote national economic development.

Direct investment is a permanent input, which does not require the repayment of both capital and interest within a prescribed period. Yet, indirect investments are liabilities, which must be repaid on maturity. At present, China's foreign debts stand at nearly \$100 billion, and the servicing of foreign debts will hit its third peak since 1993. It has been estimated that China's total repayment of both capital and interest on foreign debts will amount to as much as \$20 billion this year. Do we have the ability to repay these debts? Mexico's excessive reliance on foreign loans during its economic development led to a sharp devaluation of the peso, which finally triggered a financial crisis. Will such a tragedy be repeated in China? The continued appreciation of the yen against the dollar in the international foreign exchange market has added to the debt burdens of a number of developing countries that are using yen-denominated loans in large amounts. The international financial market has been unstable and fluctuating since the beginning of this year. This situation has aroused the vigilance of relevant state departments, and also has sparked the concern and discussions of people from all social sectors over the issue of foreign debts.

Within the International Safety Zone

Relevant statistics have shown clearly that generally speaking, China's foreign exchange reserves, which already have totalled \$58 billion, are more than sufficient to repay all its external debts, after allowing for three months' outgo for imports. However, certain sectors and enterprises have serious problems with loan repayment, owing to reasons of their own management and to a series of objective factors, such as the fluctuations in the international market, the readjustment of domestic policies, changes in exchange rates, and reform of the taxation system. For example, the official exchange rate in 1993 was 5.70 yuan to the dollar; however, following the introduction of a unified exchange rate last year, the exchange rate dropped to 8.70 yuan to the dollar.

This means that China's liabilities will increase by 3 yuan against every dollar on the book. In another case, under the new taxation system introduced recently, tax payments must be made before, instead of after, loan repayment. This has forced foreign trade enterprises to transform part of their profits into taxes and interest, thus adding to their difficulty in repaying loans in foreign currencies. Moreover, the sharp rise in the value of the Japanese yen against the dollar has increased China's cost of repaying its yen-denominated debt because for quite a long time, most of the country's export commodities customarily have been settled in U.S. dollars.

In view of this, some scholars have suggested that China — which enjoys a total personal savings of 2,300 billion yuan, a foreign currency reserve of nearly \$200 billion, and a foreign exchange balance of \$58 billion yuan — make full use of domestic credits, and that it try its best to cut down foreign debts in order to reduce costs and risks. However, other comrades who are engaged in everyday operations believe that the present tight money supply is a major factor restricting China's economic development; therefore, any move to halt or slow down the use of foreign funds and loans will lead to inconceivable consequences. They also have analyzed the fundamental differences between the economies of China and Mexico:

First, Mexico had been plagued by an adverse balance of trade for several years running. In 1994, with its total imports exceeding total exports by \$28 billion, the country had a foreign exchange reserve of only several billion U.S. dollars, which was insufficient for settling its imports. On the other hand, China has built up large foreign exchange reserves over the years. Its total exports last year exceeded imports by \$5.3 billion, and the country's import and export trade continued to enjoy a favorable balance during the first quarter of this year, with the foreign exchange settlement still exceeding exchange sales. This serves as a material guarantee for China's capability for foreign payments.

Second, Mexico's external debts had reached some \$146 billion, with a debt-service rate of 30 percent — a figure that is already beyond the internationally acknowledged danger line. However, China's debt-service rate and debt ratio are both within the international safety line, with the former standing below 10 percent for four consecutive years, a percentage far from the warning limit of 20-25 percent, while the latter never exceeded the international practice of 100-200 percent. All these have showed clearly that China has a rational foreign debt structure that is suited to the country's economic strength, and therefore still enjoys strong potential borrowing power.

Third, Mexico failed to make proper use of foreign investment or to exercise strict control over the inflow of foreign funds. This is manifested mainly by the country's unduly large ratio of short-term investment in overseas securities, which accounted for as high as 70-80 percent of total investment, to its direct investment, which made up of a mere 20 percent of the total. Such a practice would lead to a sharp devaluation of the peso should there be a massive pullout of foreign capital. China, on the other hand, relaxed its control over foreign exchange earnings from trade and nontrade items last year; however, it has always acted with caution toward the opening of its capital market. As a result, a considerably large proportion of foreign funds flowing into China is in the form of direct investment, while only a relatively small part has entered the country's securities market. This has enabled us to minimize the adverse impact on our domestic economy that might be produced by changes in the international financial market.

Strengthen the Risk Management of External Debts

Experts have reached a consensus that in its bid to develop its economy, a country should base itself on its long-term accumulations, while it simultaneously should protect the enthusiasm of investors, and make proper and full use of idle overseas capital and productive resources. A major task for the moment is to guide a rational flow of foreign investment, strive to channel more foreign funds into the country's infrastructural construction and basic industries, and improve the management and supervision of capital inflows and outflows. Meanwhile, we must handle with great care the process of turning the renminbi into a convertible currency, and should ensure that the opening of the country's financial market to the outside world can advance gradually in due order. Although China enjoys a fairly good debt-repaying capability today, its foreign debts of nearly \$100 billion are by no means a small figure. In view of this, we should make further efforts to exercise strict control over the growth of external debts, pay close attention to enhancing the utilization efficiency of foreign loans, and make better use of overseas medium- and long-term soft loans that have fixed interest rates, while keeping a tight rein on overseas short-term high-interest commercial loans. Meanwhile, because China enjoys sufficient foreign exchange reserves, we should seize this favorable opportunity to set up as soon as possible a multitiered debt-service fund at the central, locality, and enterprise levels, with a view to reinforcing the country's loan repayment ability and to buffering the adverse impact on our domestic economy that might be caused by changes in international reserves.

Regarding the issue that certain enterprises are shouldered with heavier debt burdens, some comrades from the banking sector have suggested that the state try to use its low-interest loans to repay part of its high-interest ones before maturity, rearrange its debt structure through currency swaps and other financial means, and reduce the proportion of yen-denominated loans. In their future use of foreign loans, enterprises are expected to take into consideration comprehensive factors of all aspects, as well as their own loan-repayment ability, so that they will not act rashly and blindly. On the part of banks, they too should give play to their professional advantages, offer more financial products and services, and help guide debt-incurring enterprises to reduce risks in their use of foreign exchange.

Foreign Trade & Investment

Criteria for Aircraft Consortium Partner Specified
HK1708085495 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 13-19 Aug 95 p 1

[By Xie Songxin and Sun Hong: "New Partner in the Wings"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Chinese-South Korean consortium is seeking a Western aircraft manufacturer as a third partner in an endeavour to develop a new 100-passenger airliner.

The choice has been narrowed to Boeing Co and a European consortium, after comparing several Western aircraft, engine and aviation electronics companies, said Tang Xiaoping, executive deputy director of the International Co-operation and Trade Department of the Aviation Industries of China (AVIC).

"We expect to make the decision (on a partner) before the end of September," Tang said.

It is reported that the European consortium plans to send a delegation consisting of six companies to China before the end of this month. The companies, including Aerospatiale, Daimler-Benz Aerospace and British Aerospace, have agreed to discuss the \$2 billion project with China jointly.

Boeing has also said it will send representatives to China in September to try to keep the project out of the hands of the Europeans.

Analysts said the project will help boost the image of China as a large aircraft producer, and is just the first step on the road to building a Chinese commercial aircraft industry. China currently makes the Yun series of propeller-driven planes but the largest version seats no more than 54 passengers. The country is co-operating

with McDonnell Douglas of the United States in assembling 20 MD-90 planes in Shanghai.

China and South Korea decided to co-operate on the project last year under a framework agreement for bilateral industrial co-operation.

The two sides plan to jointly research, design, manufacture and market the aircraft. Test flights are scheduled to start in 1998.

The plane is aimed at the Chinese and South Korean markets, with the goal of breaking into the international market at the beginning of the next century.

China's air traffic is forecast to double to 80 million passengers a year by 2000.

On the South Korean side, a consortium — Korea Commercial Aircraft Development Centre — led by Samsung Aerospace Industries, has been established especially for the project.

On the Chinese side, AVIC is in charge of the work and has set up a civil airplane engineering development centre.

AVIC has assembled a task force from major aircraft manufacturers in Shanghai, Xian, Shenyang and Chengdu to work on the project.

The Chinese-South Korean consortium is also seeking another Asian partner.

China and South Korea will each take a 35 per cent stake in the project, the Western partner 20 percent and the Asian partner the remaining 10 percent.

"The principle is that the parties will jointly research, design, manufacture and market the plane, but the specific division of labour is yet to be decided," said Tang.

He added that the Western partner must meet the following criteria: it must have experience in developing commercial aircraft; it must be willing to transfer its development technology; and the country where the partner is based must have a good relationship with China.

The company best suited to China commercially could be chosen since the candidates are relatively equal on these criteria, he said.

China hopes that the Western partner will help the proposed aircraft win airworthiness certification and will market the planes abroad.

The 100-seat airliner endeavour is the continuation of China's efforts in international co-operation of the aviation industry, said Tang, who was the vice-president of the China Aviation Technologies Import and Export

Corp, the foreign trade and international co-operation arm of AVIC, before taking up his current position this spring.

China earlier had sought cooperation with Boeing and McDonnell Douglas to develop a 150-seat airliner.

China's aviation industry started international co-operation by producing plane parts for foreign manufacturers. In 1985, it began assembling MD-82 planes for McDonnell Douglas. A total of 35 planes were assembled in Shanghai and most were delivered to Chinese airlines.

China has also jointly developed a 1.5-ton light helicopter with France and Singapore. The EC-120 made its maiden flight Marseille during the Paris Air Show in June. [sentence as published]

"The 100-seat plane and China's involvement in the whole process of the development mark a new era for the Chinese aviation industry," Tang said.

Tang said South Korea's civil aviation industry has grown markedly in recent years, and the country's manufacturers have gained experience through supplying aircraft parts to international manufacturers.

New Rules Introduced on Trademark Administration

HK1708083795 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Aug 95 p 5

[By Gao Bianhua: "New Trade Rules Are Making a Name For Themselves"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New rules on trademark administration in China's foreign trade have been introduced.

The regulations, which came into operation on August 1, should better protect the legal rights of trademark owners in and abroad [as published].

The regulations were drawn up by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation (Moftec) and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

"The regulations will play a positive role in promoting the use of trademarks in foreign trade companies, to expand business through the use of trademarks and to increase economic and trade exchanges with other countries and regions," a Moftec official said.

The new rules are needed to cope with the increasing number of foreign trade enterprises.

The new regulations call for trademark use for foreign trade companies, including Sino-overseas joint ventures. The regulations highlight the rights of traders to manage

their registered trademarks themselves. The new regulations include trademarks for imports as well as exports.

Foreign trade companies, when conducting either import or export business, should ask the trademark providers to produce valid certificates for trademark use rights.

And the trademarks provided for the traders should not be the same as trademarks which have been registered for similar Chinese products.

The new regulations also detail prohibited trademark practices. Trademarks used by imported products must meet Chinese Trademark Law and other laws and regulations as well as international conventions and agreements.

Foreign trade companies which violate the new regulations will be punished by the industry and commerce administrative departments.

And Moftec will also take action against violators including cutting export quotas and suspending or canceling their rights to conduct foreign trade.

Trade officials said that the implementation of the regulations would better protect the lawful rights of trademark owners both at home and abroad.

China has been taking active measures to protect overseas trademarks registered in the country as a part of its efforts to improve intellectual property rights protection.

According to statistics from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, 70,216 trademarks from 80 countries and regions had been registered in China by the end of 1994, including almost all of the world's famous brands.

Statistics Bureau Releases Investment Figures

*OW1708063795 Beijing XINHUA in English
0625 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China's State-owned units invested 472 billion yuan in fixed assets during the January-July period this year, up 14 percent over the same period of last year, according to a report by the State Statistics Bureau today.

The report said that the growth rate is 8.2 percentage points down from that for the same period of last year, signifying success in curbing the fixed assets investment scale.

The report said that one of the major reasons for the slow growth rate in fixed assets investment is that in July Chinese banks and credit associations issued 7.2

billion yuan less for long and medium-term loans in comparison with the same month of last year.

Another reason is that China has finished an inspection of fixed assets investment, halting or postponing some projects, said the report.

Earlier this year China announced that it will in principle approve no major or medium-sized fixed assets investment projects this year.

Analysts said that the amount of money invested in fixed assets in July last year was roughly the same as the amount for July this year, causing almost zero growth in fixed assets investment last month.

The bureau said that the investment structure has improved during the past seven months. More money was invested in agriculture, transportation, and posts and telecommunications, while there was a steady growth in investment in the machinery and electronics industries.

However, the bureau revealed, the ratio of investment in the energy, raw materials and textile industries was smaller than that for the same period of last year.

Problems With Foreign-Invested Firms Noted

*OW1608163295 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0200 GMT 9 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — The Henan Provincial Administration of Industry and Commerce and the Henan Provincial State Taxation Bureau recently conducted a thorough checkup of 82 foreign-invested enterprises that had existed in name only, including the Henan Jinlima Amusement Company Limited.

According to a report in today's "ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO," as of the first half of this year, more than 4,000 foreign-invested enterprises had been registered in Henan. A large amount of foreign funds has played a significant role in accelerating Henan's economic development. But, while foreign-invested enterprises have developed, problems have cropped up. First, there have been phony foreign-invested enterprises — the foreign partners of these enterprises are actually Chinese residents. With counterfeit foreign passports, resident certificates, or resident identification cards, these people, posing as foreign citizens or businessmen, established phony co-invested enterprises. Second, foreign partners of co-invested enterprises quite often issued IOUs. Third, since they were established, some enterprises had not engaged in any kind of production or business dealing activities and did not apply for a closure of business. Fourth, some enterprises did not study the law, knew nothing about the law, and did not abide

by the law. These enterprises did not participate in annual inspections as required for several years in a row and refused to subject themselves to required supervision and management. Fifth, after they were registered, some enterprises could not be found at the registered addresses, making them enterprises without funds, a business site, or personnel.

In view of these problems, the Henan Provincial Administration of Industry and Commerce and other relevant departments, pursuant to established policies and laws, decided to revoke the business licenses of the 82 enterprises as legal persons, to confiscate and destroy all their company seals, and nullify their taxation registration certificates. The authorities also asked state taxation bureaus in charge to settle these enterprises' due tax payments, surcharges for overdue tax payment, and fines imposed on them; and to confiscate and destroy their vouchers and other taxation documents.

U.S. Computer Corporation Announces Expansion
OW1708093895 Beijing XINHUA in English
0840 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — The global information technology giant Hewlett-Packard (HP) will speed up its ambitious expansion program in the booming China computer market to ensure gaining a leading position, a representative of the company told the HP Mega Forum '95, which closed today.

The California-based company has made public a five-year investment plan for China, which involves more than 25 million US dollars and will outstrip HP's total input here over the past decade.

Ricky Lee, general manager of the China HP Computer Products Organization, said that during the first six months of this year HP registered a 90-percent-plus increase in the production and sales of information technology products in the country.

The sales of HP servers, laser printers and scanners rank first in the Chinese marketplace, and the sales of HP personal computers account for one fifth of the whole market here.

The latest statistics from the company show that HP's subsidiaries in China earned a total of one billion yuan (120.5 million US dollars) last year, among which earnings from computer products made up at least 50 percent.

Moreover, a survey report of the IDC of the US reveals that the PC market and SB & SO (small business and small office) equipment market have already taken shape in China and entered a "profit-making" era.

So that now is the right time for foreign computer companies to obtain higher returns if they can increase investment and market promotion in time.

Lee added that HP will promote its newly-developed Pentium PC in China's market, aiming at getting a foothold in the intense competition for PC sales, while the Taiwan-based Acer Company has taken the lead in selling the first family-use Pentium PC here.

Another of the latest technical developments is the read-write optical storage solution known as Jukebox, which will be the first of its kind on the Chinese market, said Ku Teng-liat, sales and marketing manager of HP's Information Storage Group.

So far, China's fledgling market for information technology has maintained an annual growth rate of above 30 percentage points. There are more than two million PCs in use across the country, and the figure will even rise close to three million, according to a Ministry of Electronics Industry forecast.

Meanwhile, the country's sales volume of laser printers hit 85 million U.S. dollars in 1994.

Inter-Provincial Expressway Repaying Bank Loan
OW1608115695 Beijing XINHUA in English
1131 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — The United Corporation of Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu Expressway has paid 304 million yuan to the World Bank so far, with 61.5 percent of the sum coming from the tolls from the expressway.

The expressway was the first inter-provincial expressway in China built with loans from the World Bank. The construction cost 2.25 billion yuan.

With a total length of 142.69 km, the expressway runs from Beijing's Chaoyang district in the west, passes through Hebei province, and ends at the port in Tianjin's Tanggu district.

After the whole line opened to traffic in September 1993, the journey from Beijing to Tianjin takes only one hour and a half as against three hours in the past.

The United Corporation and its Beijing, Hebei and Tianjin branches have been taking charge of construction and management of the road and repayment of the loans.

Officials with the corporation said that vehicle toll fees from the super-highway are enough for maintenance cost of the expressway and repayment of the rest loans after the year 2000.

The road now accommodates 15,000 vehicles daily. This year it is expected to bring 145 million yuan in tolls.

Oil Pipeline Carries More Than 50 Percent of Crude

*OW1608115795 Beijing XINHUA in English
1114 GMT 16 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — Northeast China's petroleum pipeline has transported over 900 million tons of crude oil to other parts of the country or foreign countries and regions in the past 25 years.

The petroleum pipeline, built in August 1970, is the country's largest one which transports some 80 percent of the crude output pumped by the famous Daqing Oilfield in northeast China's Heilongjiang province.

The pipeline also carries more than 50 percent of the country's total volume of pipe-transported crude oil.

According to the China National Onshore Oil Corporation, the petroleum pipeline has now developed a transport capacity of 45 million tons. The pipeline also helps carry crude oil to a dozen countries and regions including the U.S., Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Turkey, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Ten Million Earmarked for Country's Film Exports

*OW1708022295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0157 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China's film exports will get a boost as the China Film Export and Import Corporation (Chinafilm) has earmarked 10 million yuan for this purpose.

Moreover, a special department has also been set up at Chinafilm to help China's films secure a larger share of the international film market.

Chinafilm has long had business relations with more than 400 film organizations in some 100 countries and regions, and it also has a representative office in Paris and a branch in Los Angeles.

Every year Chinafilm takes part in all the major film festivals such as those in Cannes, Milan, Venice, Berlin, Los Angeles, and Hong Kong to promote Chinese films.

In recent years Chinese films have ventured into the international market, but no special investment had been made in this field before.

IBM Inaugurates Northeastern Branch 16 Aug

*OW1608143595 Beijing XINHUA in English
1345 GMT 16 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenyang, August 16 (XINHUA) — IBM, the world's leading computer manufacturer, formally inaugurated its northeastern China branch here today.

IBM China Co. Ltd., located in Beijing, has branches in Shanghai and Guangzhou, and a software development center and information technology center in Shanghai and Beijing, respectively.

Later this year, an IBM China Research Center in Beijing will also be put into operation, according to Henry Chow, general manager of IBM China Co. Ltd., who noted, "In fact, IBM has built a business network in China."

In 1994, IBM's business volume in China grew by 50 percent over that in 1993, and its present annual sales in China are expected to exceed those in Hong Kong and Taiwan, said Chow, who estimates that IBM's business in China will surpass that in Europe in 2005.

IBM opened a new branch in northeastern China because it is a heavy industry base where information technology has played an irreplaceable role in sustaining local economic growth, he said, explaining that the Shenyang Air-blower Factory was his company's first client in China, installing IBM computers after IBM resumed its China business in 1979.

Zhejiang Receiving Increased Foreign Investment

*OW1708081295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0739 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou, August 17 (XINHUA) — East China's Zhejiang Province has witnessed an increasing flow of foreign investment to help develop local industries in recent years.

Since foreign-funded businesses got a foothold in Zhejiang in the early 1980s, the province has approved more than 11,000 foreign-funded projects, with total contractual investment worth over ten billion US dollars.

Nearly 800 overseas-funded projects won approval in the first half of this year, down 40 percent over the same 1994 period. However, pledged investment involved rose by 14 percent, reaching more than 1.5 billion US dollars.

Foreign businessmen are encouraged to invest in the sectors of basic facilities, basic industries and high and new-technology, with a series of preferential policies supporting them.

A batch of leading consortia from Britain, Japan and the United States poured funds into enterprises in Zhejiang in the six-month period, bringing about 43 projects with investment topping ten million US dollars each.

According to officials, foreign investment in agriculture and manufacturing in the province rose marginally over the period.

Shaanxi Women Benefit From Canadian Assistance
OW1708062995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0617 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xian, August 17 (XINHUA) — More than 50,000 women in the countryside in northwest China's Shaanxi Province have cast off poverty with the help of the Canada Fund, according to a local Women's Federation official.

The Canada Fund, the abbreviation of the Canada Fund for Local Initiative, is part of the Canada International Development Agency (CIDA).

The fund provides small local development projects with financial aid. Women are given priority.

Since 1989 the fund has helped rural women and minorities in Shaanxi, Gansu and Qinghai provinces, and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

To date, the number of projects implemented in 10,326 villages in Shaanxi has reached 38, involving 2.39 million yuan (about 284,000 US dollars). They have focused on women's training, education and health.

Also, Shaanxi has made use of the fund to popularize new midwifery techniques in poverty-stricken areas, and has trained over 1,000 midwives.

Beijing To Use Foreign Funds To Aid Development
OW1708063495 Beijing XINHUA in English
0608 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — China will use 25 billion US dollars annually in the next five years to help its economic development, the "China Securities News" reported today.

According to an official with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation said [as received] that more attention should be paid to the efficiency employment of foreign funds.

"It's not the case of 'the more, the better' when considering foreign investments," he was quoted as saying.

In the past few years China has made great achievements in using foreign funds, he said, noting that the

scale of foreign investment has expanded and the structure has improved.

He admitted that some problems still exist, for example, more policies on foreign investment have to be worked out and more guidance has to be provided for foreign investors.

Also, the inland areas, which are comparably backward in economic development and need more funds, have used less foreign investment in the past few years.

According to guidelines promulgated by the central government last month, the country will encourage foreign funds to flow into sectors such as high-tech industry, basic industry and infrastructure construction.

Meanwhile, the financial, commercial, foreign trade and transportation fields will be opened gradually to foreign investment on a trial basis, according to the report.

***MOFTEC Announces Import Licensed Products**
95p30135 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
11 Jul 95 p 2

["Notice" by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation on the Scope and Level of Licensing Issuance on Import Licensed Products]

[FBIS Translated Text] I. Product categories for which MOFTEC Quota and Licensing Affairs Bureau issues permits:

1. Finished lube
2. Wool
3. Polyester
4. Acrylic
5. Natural rubber (include natural latex)
6. Sodium cyanide
7. Sugar
8. Chemical fertilizer
9. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures
10. Glyceral diacetate fiber bundles (used for cigarettes)
11. Vegetable oils
12. Alcoholic beverages
13. Cotton

14. Motor vehicles, chassis, engines, power trains, vehicle bodies (or driver compartments) (Ordinary trade imports of special economic zones, Guangdong Province and Hainan Province, gifts from overseas Chinese and from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, and foreign-owned enterprise imports)

15. Grain

16. Chemicals used to produce chemical weapons

Application for license is to be made to the MOFTEC Quota and Licensing Affairs Bureau for the importation by all central government agencies in Beijing of commodities to which other import licensing controls apply. II. Product categories for which all provincial-level license issuing agencies issue permits:

1. Sliced polyester resin

2. Motor vehicle tires (including old tires)

3. Agricultural pesticides

4. Carbonated beverages

Signing and issuing of import licenses to import the following commodities by Chinese- and foreign-owned enterprises in the province.)

5. Motorcycles, and motorcycle engines and chassis

6. Color television sets and color television picture tubes

7. Tape recorders and tape recorder works

8. Refrigerators and refrigerator compressors

9. Washing machines

10. Video recorders and key components

11. Cameras and camera bodies

12. Wristwatches

13. Air conditioners and air conditioner compressors

14. Copy machines

15. Sound and video magnetic tape duplicating equipment

16. Motor vehicle cranes and motor vehicle crane chassis

17. Electronic microscopes

18. Open-end cotton spinning frames

19. Electronic color scanners III. Product categories for which all special agent personnel offices issue permits:

1. Signing and issuing licenses on behalf of MOFTEC for importation of the following commodities associated with local import quotas within the region.

a. Finished lube (import limited solely to foreign-owned enterprises)

b. Cotton (applies only to Tianjin and Shanghai special offices)

c. Wool

d. Polyester

e. Acrylic

f. Natural rubber

g. Glycerol diacetate fiber bundles (used for cigarettes)

h. Vegetable oils

i. Color sensitive materials

j. Motor vehicles and motor vehicle chassis, engines, power trains, and vehicle bodies (or driver compartments)

(Ordinary trade imports of special economic zones, Guangdong Province and Hainan Province, gifts from overseas Chinese and from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, and foreign-owned enterprises imports)

k. Motorcycles, and motorcycle engines and chassis

l. Color television sets and color television picture tubes

m. Tape recorders and tape recorder works

n. Refrigerators and refrigerator compressors

o. Washing machines

p. Video recorders and key components

q. Cameras and camera bodies

r. Wristwatches

s. Air conditioners and air conditioner compressors

t. Copy machines

- u. Sound and video magnetic tape duplicating equipment
- v. Motor vehicle cranes and motor vehicle crane chassis
- w. Electronic microscopes
- x. Open-end spinning frames
- y. Electronic color scanners
- 2. Import licenses whose issuance MOFTEC authorizes temporarily.

East Region**Funds Allocated for Highway in Fujian Province**

OW1708102495 Beijing XINHUA in English
0821 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — The Ministry of Communications has decided to allocate 11 million yuan to build a highway round the Meizhou island, a state-level holiday zone in east China's Fujian Province.

The project was listed in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95).

Total investment for the project is estimated at more than 38 million yuan, and the road will be 19 km long and 12 m [meters] wide.

The highway will link 11 villages and many tourist attractions along the coastal line, and be connected with a series of inner highways, forming a complete traffic network on the island.

The road is scheduled for operation next year, with the construction of roadbeds to be completed within this year, officials said.

Jiangsu's Wuxi Seeking Room for 'Growth'

HK1708083995 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Aug 95 p 5

[By Chang Weimin: "Xishan Moving Into the Lime-light"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wuxi, topping China's 100 science and technology-strong counties, is seeking room for growth in nationwide and international arenas by taking an aggressive approach fostered by the momentum it has built up for a decade.

The county will have a new name, Xishan, and municipality status in a couple of days. The government has approved the change which is expected to move the county out of Wuxi city's shadow and into the spotlight. The county has been under the administration of Wuxi city.

The county has spent 3 billion yuan (\$360 million) on technical renovations annually for the past three years. Benefiting from technical progress, it has so far launched more than 20 enterprises abroad and established 1,600 locations for manufacturing and services across the country.

It is ready to unleash its might on wider stages for rapid growth and to boost social and economic development of Jiangsu, one of China's fast developing provinces.

More people there recognize the county can grow only on larger arenas as 1 million people live on 1,120 square

kilometres of land. This means 1/1,000th of China's population makes a living on 1/10,000th of the country.

After gaining momentum over the last decade, there are now urban buildings concentrated on 60 square kilometers, and 3,000 industrial enterprises, including 500 foreign-funded ones, are operational. Their annual sales total 40 billion yuan (\$4.82 billion).

To gain further long-term for the long term [as published], the county is taking an aggressive approach towards opening up markets in other cities, provinces and foreign countries.

It chalked up production value of 10.4 billion yuan (\$1.2 billion) in the first half of this year. This is up 31 per cent, compared with 17.6 billion yuan (\$2.1 billion) for all of last year.

Feida Rubber Group Corp, for example, now a leading enterprise of its kind in China, has opened outlets in the United States and Hong Kong to earn hard currency.

Feida Rubber uses raw materials it imports from Hong Kong and exports finished products without using a broker.

Orient Copper Product Plant spent 3 million yuan (\$361,400) in June and set up a factory in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to make use of border passes to the Commonwealth of Independent States for importing raw materials. From there, the first batch of 300 tons of copper product was recently shipped back to Wuxi for market demand.

To remain modern for the next 30 years, a new city was erected in the county with 300 infrastructure and manufacturing projects that have absorbed an investment of 5 billion yuan (\$602 million). Half of the projects are invested by overseas companies and business people.

County officials said at least 70 per cent of the infrastructure projects in the new city have been completed and foreign investors, eager to see early operations there, are excited.

The projects include two plants which will provide 60,000 tons of drinking water and 40,000 cubic metres of coal gas per day, two electricity power terminals and a telecommunications network.

Shandong Accepts Resignation of Vice Governor

SK1708082595 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Following is the announcement of the Eighth Shandong Provincial People's Congress

Standing Committee with regard to accepting the resignation submitted by Chen Jianguo, vice governor of the province.

The 17th meeting of the Eighth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has decided to accept the request of Chen Jianguo to resign from his post of vice governor of the province. The resignation will be submitted to the fourth session of the Eighth Shandong Provincial People's Congress for approval.

Growth Prospects for Shandong's Rizhao Port Noted

OW1608151995 Beijing XINHUA in English
1432 GMT 16 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rizhao, August 16 (XINHUA) — Rizhao, a port city in east China's Shandong Province, has good prospects for future economic growth, according to experts.

Located at the terminus of a railway line that stretches across the Eurasian continent, Rizhao has convenient access to many parts of China and countries on the continent, said experts who were taking part in an international seminar which ended here today.

They also noted that Rizhao's two ports have great development potential, at the seminar on developing the port-city.

One of China's top ten ports, Rizhao has 18 berths with annual handling capacity of 19.1 million tons. Lanshan Port, another key port in Shandong, has four berths with annual handling capacity of 2.5 million tons.

The experts pointed out that with its water depth, favorable geological conditions, and freedom from typhoons, the port can construct more than 200 new berths, boosting annual handling capacity to 150 to 200 million tons.

China has about 200 sea ports, including 12 with annual handling capacity of more than 10 million tons. Port-cities have developed most dramatically in the deltas of the Chang Jiang and Pearl River, and in the Bohai Rim Region.

The seminar was co-sponsored by Rizhao City Government, the Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the State Planning Commission.

Shanghai Students Mark War of Resistance Victory

OW1708012395 Beijing XINHUA in English
0109 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) — Students from 46 universities and colleges in Shanghai took part in a series of activities to mark the War of Resistance against Japan 1937-45.

The students are inviting historians and veterans to give lectures about the period, and films, exhibitions, quizzes, and reading activities are also being staged on campuses.

The students are being asked to remember 10 major events in the war and to sing 10 well-known Songs with an anti-Facist theme, and several concerts have been held, attended by several thousand students.

"Through learning about history, we can continue to hold up the banner of patriotism and work hard to qualify as talent," said Wang Chong, a student majoring in history.

Shanghai was the site of the second major battle on August 13, 1937, after the "July 7 Incident" when the war broke out.

After a two-month campaign, Japanese troops finally occupied the largest industrial city of China, then moved on to Nanjing where they conducted the infamous Nanjing massacre in which at least 300,000 Chinese were killed.

Southwest Region

***Sichuan People's Higher Court Report**

95CM0310A Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Mar 95 p 8

[Article by Li Yulong (2621 3768 7893), Sichuan Higher Court director: "Report on the Work of the Sichuan People's Higher Court at the Third Session of the Sichuan People's Eighth Congress, 19 February 1995"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted]

I. Sternly Attack Serious Crimes to Maintain Social Stability

Last year, we handled a total of 40,542 criminal cases at the first trial, closing 38,383 cases, and sentencing 46,502 criminals. These were vigorous measures against criminals puffed up with arrogance.

We focused on attacking key points, strengthening the force of our attack, always aimed at such crimes as murder, robbery, rape, bombing, drugs, kidnapping and serious stealing, etc.; all of which endanger society's security and the safety of people's lives and property. One way is by focusing on big and important cases; we handled these from beginning to end, quickly taking them to trial and wrapping up the cases. After indictment of the three men accused in the nationally infamous killing of heroic Xu Honggang who was prepared to fight for a just cause, the Yibing Prefecture Intermediate Court immediately conducted the trial;

the principal criminal, Ren Yongling, was given the death penalty according to law, and his accomplices, Zong Zhihe and Hao Chonghu, were given prison terms. The provincial higher court quickly upheld the sentences and Ren was executed. After the apprehension of another principal criminal in the case, the fugitive Liu Shihua, he was given a speedy trial, sentenced to death, and immediately executed. These have been socially and politically beneficial, promptly and powerfully coordinated with learning from the Xu Honggang case. A second way has been by stressing the rapidity of case-handling, and for the most serious criminal cases adopting measures which will speed up their progress while still guaranteeing the quality of case-handling. Of last year's criminal cases which were brought to a close, 89.47 percent were closed within the legally stipulated term. Take the case of the former Chongqing No 18 Metallurgy Construction Company worker Zhang Taiyu, who murdered one person and wounded another while stealing guns, and then killed a security guard and policeman who were pursuing him. After he was caught, the Chongqing City Intermediate Court actively coordinated with relevant departments, investigated the case promptly, verified the evidence, and sentenced Zhang to death on the same day the case came to trial. The Provincial Higher Court immediately upheld the decision, confirmed Zhang's death penalty within two days and issued the death warrant for his execution. A third way has been to increase the force of the attack against those criminals who endanger social security and the safety of people's lives and property. These have been punished severely, with those committing serious crimes receiving stern sentences, and those who deserve the death penalty put to death without mercy. Of the criminals sentenced last year, 17,332 were sentenced to more than five years imprisonment, and 1,704 were given life terms in prison or the death penalty (including suspended death penalties); the total of 19,036 was 40.94 percent of the total sentences handed down.

Linking specialized campaigns with concentrated attacks, we have tried to expand the social impact of how the cases are handled by coordinating relevant departments to conduct the specialized campaigns against "transportation gangsters", "anti-theft", "attack kidnapping", "ban prostitution", "ban drugs" and "sweep away pornography", etc. Last year, the intermediate courts of Chengdu, Chongqing, Leshan, Liangshan, Pan Zhihua, Ganzhi and Chengdu railroad transportation, respectively, held sentencing hearings which had a major public impact, with the sentencing and execution of 38 criminals in major drug cases and the burning of 12.1857 kg of drugs. These were powerful attacks on crime. In order to increase the impact of "stern attacks", each local court made uniform arrangements with the

provincial higher court, and last May and June and before the National Holiday and New Year's Day, there was sentencing and execution of a group of serious criminals. This promoted the further progress of "stern attacks."

We have enthusiastically participated in the campaign to reorganize and treat social security in the countryside and the overall handling of security in society. We dispatched cadres and policemen to participate in the rural social security work of local party committees and governments, and established contact points in more than 200 towns and villages, publicizing legal matters. We strengthened our hearing of criminal cases which involved security in rural society, and chose a group of criminal cases which had damaged the countryside and which had dominated certain areas, for conduct of public trials and sentencing locally. This frightened criminals while educating and encouraging the masses of people. During the year there was a total of 1,297 sentencing hearings held, directly educating as many as 9.39 million people. Over 4,900 law enforcement suggestions were made. There has been enthusiastic reformation of those criminals who show genuine repentance and desire to reform, with 19,351 people granted either commutation of their sentences or release on probation. This has aroused criminals' enthusiasm for reform, while preventing and reducing recidivism. We have further implemented our juvenile hearing work, "educating, guiding and rescuing" juveniles who have taken some wrong steps in life, and there have been good results.

II. Sternly Attack Severe Economic Crimes, Promoting the Further Development of the Anti-Corruption Campaign to Maintain Economic Order

We accepted and tried a total of 7,132 economic criminal cases brought to us by prosecutory institutions, closed 6,732, and sentenced 8,893 criminals. There were increases of 12.51 percent, 12.80 percent and 16.98 percent, respectively, over last year, and the recovery of 75.7473 million yuan in economic losses for the nation.

We have focused on doing a good job in trying major economic criminal cases such as graft, bribery, misappropriation of public funds, etc.

During the year we accepted and heard a total of 2,493 criminal cases brought by prosecutory institutions which dealt with graft, bribery and misappropriation of public funds, involving 3,091 people. Of these, 2,285 cases were closed, a closure rate of 91.66 percent, and with 2,533 criminals sentenced. Among the sentenced cases, 738 involved more than 10,000 yuan, up 30.93 percent

over last year; of the sentenced criminals, 39 were at country level and 5 at the provincial level. We have received good social results by putting on trial these major cases of graft, bribery and misappropriation of public funds, and it has given powerful impetus to carrying out the anti-corruption campaign.

We have sternly attacked such criminal activities as making, selling and manufacturing counterfeit receipts and bogus goods. Those criminals who were prosecuted for making, selling and stealing Value Added Tax [VAT] receipts and for tax evasion, swindling, manufacturing and selling counterfeit goods, were dealt with sternly and swiftly according to the law. Those criminals who caused abominable and serious damage were punished severely in accordance with the law, with absolutely no velvet gloves. Ding Desu of Chongqing made a counterfeit seal in search of illegal profits, made counterfeit supporting documents and reference letters, and illegally printed 24,170 books of various receipts, with the face value of the receipts reaching 28.27 million yuan; he made over 25,000 yuan after selling those counterfeit receipts and some 1,000 books of counterfeit VAT receipts. The Chongqing Intermediate Court sentenced Ding to death at the first trial, and this sentence was upheld by the Sichuan Higher Court at the second trial. In Chifang county, Liu Bangyun and Huang Kaihong used industrial use alcohol to make "white liquor" for sale; it caused the deaths of four people and blinded seven others. In Yibing county, Chen Yingzhi mixed poisonous methyl alcohol with white liquor for sale, poisoning several people, of whom 8 died. In both cases the court sentenced the criminals to death, a penalty both swift and severe.

We have tried to expand the social impact of attacking economic crimes. One way has been to select cases of economic crime which are typical, then organizing public trials and sentencing. A second approach has been to expand the social impact through printing announcements and example cases in great numbers, making video tapes of our attacks on economic crime, holding news conferences, etc. Last year, the Sichuan Higher Court alone held four news conferences to publicize the results of 22 out of 29 public trials, including such cases as that of Shi Rengfu, Yang Chiqing, etc. In addition, we organized discussions among relevant departments, and the reaction has been good.

III. Regulate Economic Relationships In Accordance With the Law In Order to Guarantee and Promote Development of the Market Economy

During the year we accepted and heard total of 74,819 cases of economic dispute of various kinds, and closed

65,876 of these cases, with over 4.82931 million yuan involved; these were increases of 14.49 percent, 14.92 percent and 60.82 percent, respectively, over the previous year. This resulted in a great deal of capital and materials being brought out of dispute and put into production and circulation, raising efficiency and furthering economic development.

Our focus has been on doing a good job hearing cases related to the conduct of further enterprise reform and promoting change in the enterprise operating system. We accepted and heard a total of 2,790 economic dispute cases dealing with such matters as enterprise contracts, lease operations, associated operations and incorporation, etc., and closed 2,169 cases, for increases of 23.29 percent and 23.87 percent, respectively, over last year; we accepted and heard 157 cases of enterprise bankruptcy, and closed 82 cases, increases of 46.73 percent and 43.86 percent, respectively, over last year. In light of these cases' being characterized by such as strong policy orientation, involving social stability, etc., courts at each level combined serious law enforcement and implementation of policy, paying attention to the social results of how these cases are handled. Sichuan Neijiang Printing and Dyeing Mill originally had 1,040 employees with a total of over 56.98 million yuan in fixed assets. It lacked competitiveness in market competition, its loan bearing rate was 184 percent, and it lost a total of 47.83 million yuan, forcing it to apply for bankruptcy. The Neijiang Intermediate Court declared its bankruptcy in accordance with the law, after rigorous examination. At the same time, it enthusiastically worked with relevant government departments to provide appropriate settlements to enterprise employees through multiple channels and methods.

We have strengthened out trying of cases relevant to development of the market economy to promote the establishment of the market system. We heard and closed a total of 21,801 cases of sales and purchase contract disputes, involving a total of 1.674 billion yuan. These were increases of 13.44 percent and 1.54 percent over the last year respectively. The court heard and closed 20,303 credit cases, recovering 436,296,400 yuan in delinquent loans; heard and closed 98 cases of trademark, patent and technological contract disputes; a 13.95 percent increase over the previous year.

We enthusiastically yet cautiously heard new types of cases, and expanded the area of economic sentencing. There are newer types of cases such as stock rights violations, future trust transactions, securities cases and disputes over nutria raising, etc., which have arisen during the conduct of further reform and development of the market economy. These involve a wide area, are strongly policy-oriented and difficult to hear. Inappro-

prate or too-slow handling of these can affect reform and social stability. Courts at each level in Sichuan, under the leadership of the party committee, have strengthened their investigation and study of the new situations and problems, closely coordinated with relevant departments, and have done a good job of accepting and hearing cases, conscientiously receiving visitors and appealers, resolved contradictions promptly, and handled disputes in a way intended to reduce the number of litigants to higher levels. Meanwhile, we persist in stringent but fair judgement in accordance with law. During the year we accepted and heard a total of 5,942 cases of stocks, securities, receipts, futures and nutria-raising disputes, and closed 2,875 cases. We have made positive contributions to promoting security, establishing the futures market and maintaining social stability.

We were conscientious in hearing economic dispute cases involving foreigners, or Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao, to promote opening to foreign countries. During the year we accepted and heard 67 cases of economic dispute involving foreigners and Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao, an increase of 148.15 percent over the year before. We closed 34 of these cases, involving 43.9652 million yuan. There was practical protection of each side's legal interests and rights, which promoted opening to foreign countries and boosted foreign investors' confidence regarding investment in Sichuan.

IV. Regulate Civil Relationships In Accordance With the Law To Promote Social Stability and Economic Development

Last year, we accepted and heard a total of 221,548 civil cases of various kinds on the first trial, an increase of 9.45 percent over the year before; we closed 204,437 cases, which was an increase of 10.4 percent over the year before. There was new progress in civil trial work.

We strengthened our trial of cases related to market economic development, such as real estate and labor disputes. We tried a total of 7,548 cases involving real estate and housing transaction disputes, closing 6,371 cases. By trying cases of this sort in accordance with the law, the court played an active role in protecting housing system reform and promoting healthy development of the real estate industry. We accepted and tried a total of 175 labor dispute cases, closing 135, increases of 108.33 percent and 104.55 percent over last year. During the case hearings, we were attentive both to protecting employees' legal rights in accordance with the law and protecting employees' enthusiasm for production, as well as protecting enterprises' right to make their own decisions about using personnel. This supports enterprises in carrying out reform of the employee

use system, and closes up the relations gap between employee and enterprise.

We enthusiastically tried cases involving marriage and family, debt and injury compensation. We accepted and tried a total of 125,826 divorces and 11,898 child support and old-age support cases, closing 119,469 and 11,156 cases respectively, increases of 14.09 percent and 13.04 percent over the previous year. We accepted and tried 35,677 cases of civil debt, a 3.49 percent increase over last year; the 31,946 cases closed was a 2.43 percent increase. Each local court when hearing cases of this sort adhered to the principle of favoring production and making life easier, protecting legal loan relationships, and preventing behavior which disrupts financial order, such as illegal fund-raising and high interest rate loans, and promoting normal capital circulation among citizens. We accepted and tried a total of 26,256 injury compensation cases, closing 23,181, increases of 7.75 percent and 8.79 percent over last year. Each local court put great emphasis on group prosecutions and collective prosecution in injury compensation cases involving many people and major influences. These were tried promptly while the legal rights of all persons involved were protected in accordance with law. Contradictions were resolved and social stability preserved.

We strengthened the trial of personal rights, copyrights, and mountain, forest and land cases. Last year, we accepted and tried a total of 681 cases involving citizens, legal person reputation rights and copyrights, up 20.74 percent over the year before; we closed 553 cases, up 23.99 percent over the previous year. Courts at each level, especially grass-roots courts, organized their trial capacity according to the seasonal characteristics of agricultural production and the occurrence of cases. They conducted circuit court trials, handling cases in the places where they occurred, promptly resolving disputes at the grass roots, when the situation was still fresh. During the year a total of 1,057 of these cases was accepted and tried, and 902 cases were closed. This played a positive role in promoting rural economic development and stability. [passage omitted]

Tibet Power Station Begins Operation 16 Aug

OW1708101295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0928 GMT 17 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lhasa, August 17 (XINHUA) — A power station in northern Tibet with an elevation of 4,400 meters above sea level, the highest in the world, became operational Wednesday [16 August].

Operation of the first generating unit of the Calung power station terminated the region's history of no electricity supply.

The project, on the Nagqu River, has a 192-meter-long and 38.4-meter-wide dam and a reservoir with a storage capacity of 105 million cubic meters.

The station has four generating units with a combined capacity of 10,800 kw and will cost a total investment of 340 million yuan provided by the central government.

Northeast Region

Jilin Province Holds Economic News Conference

SK1708071595 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Jul 95 p 1

[By reporter Liu Li (0491 0500): "Sum Up Experience, Work in a Down-to-Earth Manner, and Fulfill the Objective of Pushing the Economy to a New Stage"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the afternoon of 13 July, the provincial government held a news conference on pushing the entire province's economy to a new stage. Acting Governor Wang Yunkun attended and addressed the conference. Vice Governor Liu Xilin announced the "decision of the Jilin Provincial Government on commending and awarding those who do a good job in pushing the economy to a new stage." The conference called for conscientious efforts to sum up the experience of the previous three years on making the economy jump to a new stage; to clearly define tasks; to make earnest efforts to do practical work; and to strive to fulfill the objective of pushing the economy to a new stage during the next three years.

Wang Yunkun stated: In 1992, in accordance with the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech made during his inspection tour to south China and of the plenary session of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee held in March, the provincial party committee and provincial government promptly put forward the objective of mobilizing the entire province to work hard for three years to make the economy jump to a new stage. Over the past three years, higher and lower levels across the province acted in connection with this central task, emancipated thinking, forged ahead earnestly, united as one, worked hard, and fulfilled the objective of making the economy jump to a new stage in a better manner. The entire province's economic strength was noticeably enhanced. In 1994, the GDP of the entire province totaled 66.81 billion yuan, an average increase of 13.8 percent in three years; financial revenue totaled 10.02 billion yuan, an increase of 4.64 billion yuan over 1991; great progress was made in structural reform; the impetus role of science and technology in the economy was further strengthened; a new pattern on development and opening up in all directions emerged; and the quality of the people's standard of living gradually improved. The province's

rapid development during the past three years should be mainly attributed to the following experiences: We boldly emancipated thinking; seized the development opportunity; persisted in taking reform as the motivation and using reform to promote development; vigorously gave play to advantages and cultivated new economic growing points; paid attention to social progress and the building of spiritual civilization; and created a good development environment for economic construction.

Wang Yunkun said: The next three years will be an important period for China's economic reform and modernization drive. The fourth plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee proposed "ideas on pushing Jilin Province's economy to a new stage during the 1995-1997 period," which reflected the desire of people across the province to accelerate development. The basic ideas for making the entire province's economy jump a stage during the next three years are to persist in taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line as the guidance; act in line with the overall demand of the general tasks of the entire party and entire country; accelerate the building of the socialist market economic system; implement the overall strategic outlines on building a developed border province near the sea; make full use of the fact that the number of state-owned large and medium enterprises are fairly concentrated, that the scientific, technological, and educational foundations are fairly strong, that the conditions for agricultural production, especially grain, are quite favorable, and that the province is geographically located along the border near the sea; mobilize the efforts of all social sectors; regard attaining the level of moderate prosperity as the central task, strengthening the comprehensive economic strength as the objective, and optimizing the structure and raising economic quality as the priorities; accelerate economic development; and realize a sustained, rapid, and sound national economic development. In accordance with the aforementioned basic ideas, during the 1995-1997 period the GDP should be maintained at an average increase of 10 percent in three years, and the average per capita GDP should increase by 9.2 percent in three years.

Wang Yunkun said: To fulfill the objective of jumping to a new stage, we must prominently grasp well the work in the following few aspects: 1) We should strive to raise the quality and efficiency of economic growth. The work priorities of all localities and departments must be realistically shifted to enhancing economic efficiency. We should exert efforts to optimize the structure and develop a batch of competitive "Jilin brand-name" products; exert efforts to develop scale management and grasp a number of large enterprise

groups; exert efforts to implement high-tech industrialization and increase the application of technology to economic development; and further strengthen enterprise management and promote the upgrading of the whole province's enterprise management level. 2) We should increase agricultural investment through various channels and comprehensively develop the rural economy. In the next three years we should act in close connection with the core of increasing agricultural investment and the income of peasants, accelerate the pace of industrializing the rural economy, actively develop the coordinated economy of integrating production with supply and marketing, and accelerate the development of township enterprises. 3) We should grasp key construction projects and strengthen the momentum for economic development. It is necessary to persist in taking the market as our guidance, give play to local advantages, act according to our capability, and prominently attend to the building of projects carried over from the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and the key projects of the Ninth Five-Year Plan period. 4) We should continue to promote reform and opening up and bring along the overall situation of economic development. It is necessary to take reform as the motivation, place reform in the lead, regard reform of state-owned enterprises as the priority, and promote reform and opening up to a new layer. 5) We should strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and promote a coordinated development of economic construction and social undertakings. We should persist in taking a two-handed approach in work and be tough with both. 6) We should strengthen leadership and firmly implement the work. It is necessary to pay special attention to studying and solving some hot and difficult issues in the course of reform and development; strengthen study; raise the leadership level; guide, protect and give play to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people; work in a down-to-earth manner; and promote the smooth progress of the work of pushing the whole province's economy to a new stage. Responsible comrades of the provincial relevant departments and of the governments of various cities (autonomous prefectures) attended this news conference.

Liaoning DMSO Chemical Plant Largest in Asia

*OW1508140295 Beijing XINHUA in English
0923 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenyang, August 15 (XINHUA) — A township enterprise, the Xinxing Chemical Plant, in Panjing city of northeast China's Liaoning province, has developed into the largest dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) base in Asia after five years of efforts.

The plant has a workshop area of 35,000 square meters, 13 million yuan worth of fixed assets and 270 workers.

Liu Chengxu, general manager of the plant, said that since 1991, the plant has invested more than five million yuan into four large-scale technical renovation projects, which help lift the annual output of DMSO to 3,500 tons from the 400 tons in 1990.

He said that the plant has spent more than 100,000 yuan introducing automatic inspecting instruments for quality control.

By the end of last year, the plant had generated a total output value of 110 million yuan, and made a pre-tax profit of 17 million yuan.

To date the plant's products are selling well in more than ten provinces and municipalities, and its overseas markets have been expanded to cover Japan, India, the Republic of Korea, the United States, Singapore, Spain and some east European countries.

Women Constitute 40 Percent of Liaoning Cadres

*OW1708032995 Beijing XINHUA in English
0221 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenyang, August 17 (XINHUA) — Four out of 10 cadres in this leading industrial province of northeast China are women.

To date, there are 666,000 women cadres in the province.

Coastal Dalian City has selected 157 women cadres since last year, 11 of whom have been elevated to senior positions.

This provincial capital explicitly stipulates that 20 percent of cadres in reserve should be females.

A total of 443 local Party and government leading bodies have at least one woman cadre each, accounting for 34.8 percent of the total number of townships in the province, according to provincial officials.

Yu Junbo, head of the Organization Department of the Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said that in the coming three years both government and Party leading bodies in the 14 cities under the direct jurisdiction of the province, 100 counties and districts and all rural townships should have at least one woman cadre each.

Li Teng-hui's Splittist Actions Condemned

HK1108040495 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Aug 95 p 11

[Article by Ling Yunhe (0407 0061 7729): "Li Denghui Is Going Further Down on the Road of Splitting the Motherland"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Why have relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait become so strained? This is a question of interest and concern to all Chinese people within and outside China.

On the eve of the Spring Festival this year, General-Secretary Jiang Zemin made an important speech on the Taiwan question and put forward an eight-point proposal on the development of cross-strait relations and the promotion of the process of peaceful reunification. The sons and daughters of the Chinese nation all over the world feel greatly elated over these reasonable proposals and look forward to a new phase in cross-strait relations.

Contrary to common aspirations, however, relations between the two sides of the strait have taken a turn which no Chinese would like to see. This turn of events was entirely Li Denghui's [Li Teng-hui] doing. As the common saying goes, it takes more than one cold day for the river to freeze three feet deep. Li Denghui has been undermining cross-strait relations and splitting the motherland for a long time. Facts prove that he has slipped farther and farther down the road of splitting the motherland.

Falsifying the "One China" Policy and Legalizing "Taiwan Independence" Activities

On 13 January 1988, Chiang Ching-kuo died and was succeeded by Li Denghui. At his first press conference after taking office, Li Denghui solemnly vowed that he would implement "the one-China policy and will never create two Chinas." Since then, he has reiterated time and again that "one China is our supreme principle, and peaceful reunification is our aim."

However, Li Denghui did not keep his promise and did just the opposite, slipping farther and farther down the road of betraying the "one China" policy.

In the first three years of office, Li Denghui adopted "constitutional reform" as his aim of government. Following the re-election of the "National Assembly" and the "Legislative Commission" in 1991 and 1992, the "cabinet" was reorganized in February 1993, and the first native Taiwanese "President of the Executive Yuan" was elected. This completed the process of the Taiwanization of the Kuomintang and the localization of the Taiwan government. During this period, the Tai-

wanese authorities revised Article 100 of their "Criminal Code" and the "National Security Law." These helped legalize and bring into the open "Taiwan independence" activities within and outside Taiwan. Pro-independence advocates returned to Taiwan after long years of exile, and pro-independence forces quickly gathered strength and spread on the island. In August 1992, the Democratic Progressive Party's [DPP] "National Assembly" party group issued a statement calling for one China and one Taiwan, and opposing peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Communists. In September, it blatantly revealed its stand on "independent sovereignty" when it published the document on "cross-strait relations at the present stage and the policy toward the China mainland." Pro-independence organizations on the island even blatantly mobilized thousands of people to take to the streets and demand that the Kuomintang give up its "one China" policy. When the "non-mainstream" factions of the Kuomintang were holding heated debates with the DPP, Li Denghui stepped forward and said: "I have carefully checked through our records to see if the late President Chiang ever said anything about 'one China.' H had never done so." He even said: "If we treat the 'one China' question in an overly simplistic way, we will be walking into the trap of the Chinese Communists." He urged the Taiwan authorities "not to use slogans that no longer suit the needs of the times." When he met with DPP representatives in the "Legislative Commission" in early February 1993, he even said that he stood for "the Republic of China in Taiwan and had never said anything about one China."

Connived in and shielded by Li Denghui, pro-independence activities in Taiwan gathered momentum. Public opinion on the island pointed out: "Put simply, the so-called 'one China' policy of the Taiwan authorities means 'two Chinas.'" Their trick lies in flaunting their "pursuit of the reunification of China" without recognizing "one China," and practicing "two Chinas" while steering clear of the "two China" concept. However, Li Denghui had his own interpretation of this evil consequence of his "constitutional reform." He praised it as "an achievement of the Kuomintang in the promotion of a democratic constitutional government," saying that "it will open up a new epoch in democratic politics."

Energetically Promoting "Pragmatic Diplomacy" To Internationalize the Taiwan Question

The "constitutional reform" completed the process of the localization of the Taiwan regime and kicked out of the power core the traditional forces of the Kuomintang mainlanders who upheld the "one China" policy and opposed "independence for Taiwan." To ensure the realization of his aim for the next three years of gov-

ernment, Li Denghui assembled his own team, created the suitable climate and conditions, and established his dominant position in controlling the policy toward mainland China and Taiwan's "diplomacy."

His aim for the next three years of government is to "boost Taiwan's international status" and "develop cross-strait relations." At the press conference given on the occasion of the third anniversary of his assumption of office, he clearly stated that "under present circumstances, we must consider the two issues of pragmatic diplomacy and the mainland policy side by side and find a suitable strategy." "Pragmatic diplomacy and mainland policy are in fact interactive. They are interconnecting and extremely complicated matters. Under the circumstances, the government should constantly be on the lookout for its bargaining counter and for the right strategy, and find an appropriate course." He even said: "We will be able to find the strategy that is most advantageous to our international relations."

What is the strategy that Li Denghui has repeatedly emphasized? It is the strategy of "feigning action in one place and making the real move in another."

The "bargaining counter" that Li Denghui is on the constant lookout for is "re-entry into the United Nations."

The question of "re-entry into the United Nations" was first brought up by a handful of pro-independence advocates. As early as 1989 when he first took office, Li Denghui had already adopted "China's return to the international society" as the aim of his "pragmatic diplomacy." However, because he had yet to firmly establish his political position and the political situation on the island was complicated, to say nothing about the strong opposition from "non-mainstream" factions who resolutely opposed "independence for Taiwan," he had difficulty adopting "re-entry into the United Nations" as the aim of his government. At the same time, knowing full well the unyielding stance of the motherland on this question, the Taiwan authorities understand that they really must think twice before doing anything. The current public opinion on the island is: "No matter how subjectively we wish to 'return to,' 'join,' or 'participate in' the United Nations, the biggest variable that objectively exists remains the mainland's attitude." Thus, "in the course of seeking a place in the United Nations, we cannot risk giving others an impression of opposing the 'one China' policy or splitting the sovereign state, whether this impression be in form or in substance, for both are likely to have a direct impact on cross-strait relations."

However, by the time Li Denghui completed the "constitutional reform" and established a firm foothold three years after taking office, he could wait no longer. On

June 9, 1993, he called a top-level party and government policy meeting to discuss plans for "seeking a place in the United Nations" and issued a "mobilization order" for full-fledged activities to "seek a place in the United Nations." Since then, the Taiwan authorities have been frenziedly stepping up their "pragmatic diplomatic activities" to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

In his effort to expand Taiwan's "international space for survival," Li Denghui spared no effort in calling for "challenges" against "what is impossible" in public speeches in America. "Making light of title" and caring not whether he would be received with a gun salute or red carpet, he spared no money and managed to secure his ticket to "pragmatic diplomacy." In recent years, Li Denghui has made many overseas trips on all sorts of pretexts:

In February 1992, Li Denghui visited the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand in the name of "vacation diplomacy." He "has accomplished many things which cannot be discussed" in this so-called "ice-breaking trip."

In May 1994, Li Denghui visited Nicaragua, Costa Rica, South Africa, and Swaziland in the name of "ceremony diplomacy." He made use of all occasions to "increase the frequency of Taiwan's appearance in international society" in this carefully plotted "intercontinental trip."

In April 1995, Li Denghui visited Jordan and other countries in the name of a "private vacation." This Middle East trip in which he was "cold shouldered" was dubbed by the press as "the trip to the desert."

On 7 June this year, Li Denghui realized his long-cherished dream of setting foot on American soil again in the name of an "alumni reunion." He gleefully described this trip as "the trip of the century."

However, Li Denghui laughed too soon. Even before his return to Taiwan, he was already roundly condemned all over the world. He still tried to deny it by saying: "You may call this trip a personal visit or an unofficial visit. All activities were restricted to the Cornell campus." He emphasized that "this trip to the United States is decidedly not intended to create two Chinas." "We hope the Chinese Communists will not treat this as a political issue."

Li Denghui deliberately hid this blatant political activity behind the veil of a "personal visit." He wanted others not to treat as a political issue something that obviously was a political issue. This self-deceiving and clumsy act is despicable in the extreme.

Li Denghui understood that it was him who brought the disaster of strained cross-strait relations. To soothe the public, he decked himself out as a good guy in recent appearances and kept calling for "stability and peace for the Taiwan Strait." Li Denghui also let it be known that he was looking for a "meeting point" between "pragmatic diplomacy" and "cross-strait relations."

It must be pointed out that Mr Li's "pragmatic diplomacy" can only be achieved at the cost of undermining cross-strait relations. There can never be any "meeting point." Talks of looking for a "meeting point" were nothing more than his fig leaf for undermining cross-strait relations. They were his smoke screen for peacefully splitting China. It is a pity that his smoke screen cannot pull wool over the eyes of the people of the world. Li Denghui's ugly features in undermining cross-strait relations and splitting the motherland have been brought to broad daylight, and his clumsy acts of self-deception are futile, for the more he tries to hide, the more he is exposed.

Article Examines Li Teng-hui's Past 'Betrayals'

HK1708073595 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
13 Aug 95 p B4

["Special article" by Ho Tu (6320 0956): "Li Teng-hui Is 'Judas,' Not 'Moses' — Li Teng-hui as Viewed From His Two Betrayals"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 23 July, RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA commentators issued a jointly signed article, saying that "Li Teng-hui joined the CPC in his early years, but later betrayed it." This is the first time the CPC has officially admitted Li was a CPC member. In recent years, Hong Kong and Taiwan publications have given details of Li's joining and later betraying the CPC.

Officially Joining the CPC

The KUANG CHIAO CHING monthly was the first to report this secret. In its March 1988 edition, the journal carried an article entitled "Li Teng-hui Was an Underground CPC Member," saying: When studying at the Agricultural Economy Department of Taiwan University in the mid-1940's, Li Teng-hui joined the students' study club, a peripheral organization of the CPC, and then joined the CPC. The person who recommended him for party membership was Wu Ke-tai [Wu Ketai], who later secretly returned to the Chinese mainland. After liberation, Wu worked at the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, but has since retired; he still lives in Beijing.

After entering the political affairs department of the Kuomintang [KMT] authorities, Li Teng-hui was put in

an important position by Chiang Ching-kuo, to whom he had accounted for his past. Owing to Chiang's "strong protection," Li was not investigated and held responsible.

Moreover, according to the book "Li Teng-hui" published by Beijing's Taisheng Publishing House in 1988, Li joined an underground CPC organization in the fall of 1946, but quit the party in September 1947. His party membership lasted for a year or so.

Betraying Comrades After Being Arrested

In Taiwan, noted writer Li Ao exposed Li Teng-hui's betrayal of party comrades in CHIU SHIH PAO [Seeking Truth News], which he edited and printed at his own expense. In the book "Li Teng-hui Moving Out of Presidential Palace," another writer, Tang Chien-kuo, also revealed that Li had given the names of other comrades to a KMT secret service, resulting in the deaths of five people, including Yeh Cheng-sung, secretary of the underground CPC branch at the Law College of Taiwan University; however Li himself was released.

According to "A Critical Biography of Li Teng-hui," which was serialized in Hong Kong's HSIN PAO (HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL) in 1992, Li was arrested in 1949. At that time, the KMT troops were beaten like a collapsing mountain, and Chiang Kai-shek, who had planned to retreat to Taiwan, imposed a white terror in Taiwan by rounding up large numbers of "bandit spies." It is not hard to understand why Li was safely released after his arrest, while Yeh Cheng-sung and others were executed by shooting. On 27 July this year, Hong Kong's HSIN PAO quoted a confidential document, "Collection of Bandit Cases Dealt With Over the Years," which was compiled by the Taiwan "State Security Bureau." It was revealed in "The Rebellion Case of Yeh Cheng-sung and Others at Taiwan University's Law College Branch of Taiwan Provincial Bandit Work Committee," published on page 186 of the document, that Li Teng-hui recommended Yeh to join the CPC, but the person who was recommended was executed while the person who made the recommendation was released. This serves as circumstantial evidence to relevant expositions by Li Ao and Tang Chien-kuo.

The direct evidence comes from Ku Cheng-wen, an old KMT hand at espionage. In his capacity as a person in charge of the case many years ago, Ku announced the aforesaid "Collection of Bandit Cases" in 1990 and proved to Taiwan's LUNG CHI [Dragon Flag] magazine that Li had betrayed his comrades. It was for this reason that Ku was "invited for a talk" by a Taiwan intelligence unit.

Ku Cheng-wen's First-Hand Evidence

While Li Teng-hui could still use "ideological incompatibility" as a pretext to withdraw from the CPC many years ago, it was a question of moral integrity to betray comrades. Later put into an important position by Chiang Ching-kuo, Li eventually succeeded to Chiang's position. Chiang, who made great contributions to developing Taiwan's economy in his later years and is still missed by the Taiwan people today, supported "one China" and was firmly opposed to "Taiwan independence." However, Li's conduct in recent years has been a complete betrayal of Chiang's "one China" policy, as well as of his guidance and support. It may be called lacking a sense of gratitude and failing to uphold integrity on matters of principle. This is also a question of moral character rather than one of ideological understanding.

As a HSIN PAO article pointed out: "As president of the Republic of China, chairman of the Chinese KMT, and commander of the three armed services, Li Teng-hui's records of betraying the CPC and Chiang Ching-kuo will cause Taiwan people to wonder whether someday he will betray the 21 million Taiwan people who have elected him president." "The nomination of presidential candidates at the Second Plenum of the 14th Congress is only one month away. As people can dump securities and sell Taiwan dollars for U.S. dollars, they also can dump a politician who causes them to feel uneasy and lose money." This is a good suggestion.

On many occasions, Li has styled himself a "Moses," who will lead the Taiwan people on an "exodus." In fact, his past record and moral character show that he is by no means "Moses," but "Judas." Good and honest people in Taiwan, beware!

Column Views Li Teng-hui, Reunification

HK1708073395 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 15 Aug 95 p 5

[From the "Riyuetan (Jeyuehtan) Lake" (Sun-Moon Lake — a resort in central Taiwan) column: article by Er Ming (8034 2494): "Taiwan People Do Not Believe Lies"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Since Deng Xiaoping set out the basic principles — "peaceful reunification, and one country, two systems" — to resolve the Taiwan issue, the ties between the people on Taiwan and the mainland, as well as economic and cultural exchanges, have started from scratch, and have scored pleasing and encouraging results. All Chinese people, including overseas Chinese, are hoping for a steady advance toward the reunification of the motherland in a harmonious and

stable atmosphere so as to build a prosperous and powerful China through joint efforts.

Nevertheless, Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] — who regrets the impossibility of dying his eyes with imported indigo ink, who "used to be a Japanese before 20," and who later greatly longed for the American way of life — naturally does not share the feelings of the people in Taiwan who long for cross-strait reunification and national reunion. On the contrary, in recent years, he has constantly been required to "cool off," and "step on the brake." At the same time, he has purchased arms in a big way, reorganized the army and made war preparations, insisted on "taking the CPC as the imagined enemy," and connived with the army to fire at and slaughter mainland fishermen operating on the sea, while doing his best to sow discord and jeopardize the harmonious and steady development of cross-strait relations. Not long ago, he even overrated himself and tried to hold back an overwhelmingly superior force, regardless of the security and happiness of the people in Taiwan; threatened that Taiwan had the ability to produce and develop nuclear weapon; and stubbornly insisted on creating a national split in the international community to resist the historical current of the motherland's reunification.

With respect to Li Denghui's behavior in violating the will of the 21 million people in Taiwan, and in jeopardizing the stable and auspicious cross-strait atmosphere, figures with vision in Taiwan recently have pointed out, hitting the nail on the head, that utilizing Li Denghui to create trouble and start cross-strait disputes actually was the outcome of an attempt by a small handful of foreigners to intervene in China's affairs. People in Taiwan must not be taken in.

Under the circumstances that mainland China is not well-off in its own economy, a series of preferential policies, decrees, and measures have been formulated in recent years to protect and safeguard the interests of Taiwan businessmen. As a result, Taiwan's revenue from the mainland was between \$10 and \$20 billion each year. Related departments in Taiwan had to admit that had it not been for the mainland China factor, Taiwan could have suffered negative economic growth over the past two years. That point was originally a favorable factor to step up development in cross-strait relations; however, Li Denghui has turned things upside down in viewing the matter, and has based his refusal of reunification on the present cross-strait economic gap. What absurdity! In actual fact, the imbalance in economic development and phenomenon of polarization exist in any country and place in the world, both today and in the future. Should Li Denghui reject reunification

on such grounds and deliberately create a split, would there be any country and nation to speak of?

The principle to start benign cross-strait interaction is "one China," and the foundation for maintaining cross-strait harmony and stability is to halt separatist activities, such as creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." In recent years, Li Denghui has irresponsibly violated the principle for developing cross-strait relations, and has sabotaged the foundation of cross-strait relations either openly or in secret, resulting in the retrogression of cross-strait relations and a tense situation. He does not dare take responsibility, however, but with seeming seriousness, he called for "initiating a new era characterized by "benign cross-strait interaction," and "maintaining cross-strait harmony and stability." In the final analysis, he attempts to shirk responsibility for jeopardizing cross-strait relations and to put the blame on others.

In his most recent speech, Li Denghui expressed his position of opposing Taiwan independence with greater emphasis, and acknowledged that "the blood of the Chinese nation runs in the bodies of the 21 million Taiwan compatriots, and we are all Chinese." In addition, he said that "national reunification remains the goal," which is not a lie. If these words are genuinely sincere, we would like to ask Li Denghui to act in line with what the people of Taiwan have explicitly hoped for, namely: "To match words with deeds in public, as well as in private, regarding talks about the national goal, and not to contradict oneself with different audiences, at different places, on different occasions." Should Li Denghui continue to indulge himself in ideas of Taiwan independence, such as "the ROC exists in Taiwan," then he does not have to say anything more, for people on both Taiwan and the mainland do not believe in lies.

Editorial Views Killing of Mainland Fishermen

HK1708075395 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
12 Aug 95 p a2

[Editorial: "Hair-Raising Crime of Taiwan Army's Slaughtering Fishermen From Mainland China"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At dawn on 6 August, Taiwan troops on Xiyindao [Hsin Yin Tao] exercised the policy of so-called "live dispelling" [shi dan qu li 1395 1734 7517 4418], demonstrating hostility against fishermen from mainland China and acting with utter disregard for human life. They kept firing at the "Minlianyu 0210" fishing boat from Zhennan Village, Taili Town of Lianjiang County, Fujian Province. Chen Yintong, the boat's captain, was hit twice in the left chest, with great loss of blood. The sailors on the boat had hoped to head for Xiyindao to acquire first aid for the victim,

but the boat continued to come under fire. Eventually, it had to leave for the mainland; consequently, Chen Yintong died on the voyage back because of the delay in obtaining first aid.

Prior to this, Taiwan troops stationed in Dongding [Tung Ting] bombarded the fishing boat "Minpuyu 1205," and fisherman Yang Musheng was hit by shrapnel and died. At that time, the fishing boat was catching prawns at a location 3,000 meters from Dongding.

The slaughtered fishermen were both defenseless ordinary people. They used to engage in fishing along the coast of Fujian. Shortly after they went offshore, they would pass by islands on which Taiwan troops were stationed at very close range. That area has been a fish farm where fishermen from both Taiwan and the mainland have made a living from one generation to another, and have lived together in peace all along. Whenever Taiwan fishermen met with accidents on the sea or needed to find shelter from the wind, they would rush to berth at some fishing ports, and be taken care of like kinfolk by fishermen on the mainland. Nevertheless, over the past year, when mainland Chinese fishermen have sailed off to sea, they often have come under fire by Taiwan troops, resulting in casualties and deaths. At 1000 on 14 November 1994, Taiwan troops stationed on Xiaojinmen [Hsiao Chin Men] launched a dozen or so shells at the villages of Huangcuo and Tamen in suburban Xiamen; consequently, four villagers were wounded, of whom, two were injured seriously. At the beginning of this year, the Taiwan authorities formulated the so-called supplementary regulations for the security of the Jinmen [Chin Men], Mazhu [Machu], Dongsha [Tung Sha], and Nansha areas; reorganized forces stationed on Mazhu; and issued orders that fishermen from mainland China could be fired on and shelled arbitrarily. From January to June this year alone, there were 10 incidents of Taiwan troops' shelling and firing on fishermen from mainland China, resulting in 14 casualties and deaths.

These serious incidents, which have jeopardized the peaceful cross-strait atmosphere, were not accidental, but took place at a time when Li Teng-hui has resisted the historical current of peaceful reunification, poisoned cross-strait relations, and strengthened the pursuit of Taiwan independence activities in a vain attempt to split Taiwan from the map of the motherland. Since June this year, Li Teng-hui has plotted a series of military exercises aimed at the mainland; furthermore, he delivered speeches to provoke the mainland on such occasions. When some people in Taiwan advised Li Teng-hui not to be so haughty as to anger the mainland, Li Teng-hui arrogantly clamored: "Our national army already has made full preparations," and he continued to pursue the policy of showing hostility toward the

mainland. To issue orders to slaughter fishermen from the mainland, Li Teng-hui hatched double evil motives, namely, to create incidents of brothers' slaughtering brothers between the people in Taiwan and the mainland to incite bitter hatred between them, which eventually would make Taiwan drift away from the mainland, on the one hand, while on the other, to implement a confrontation policy in a comprehensive way, to create a pretext for a permanent split and separate rule, to resist peaceful talks, and to realize Taiwan independence.

The behavior of Taiwan troops' in slaughtering mainland fishermen is relentless and cruel. What the fishermen did was only to catch fish peacefully on the sea. Why should the Taiwan troops fire on them, and deliberately turn them into living targets? Such barbarous behavior was act of hostility against the mainland, and the evil consequence of Li Teng-hui's instigating the people everywhere in Taiwan to confront the mainland. Li Teng-hui has kowtowed to foreigners everywhere, purchased foreign aircraft and guns, leased foreign warships, and conducted military exercises in a big way, with the aim of creating a hostile atmosphere so as to jeopardize the auspicious cross-strait atmosphere. He has gone all-out to grasp military power, promoted senior officers of his own clique, discriminated against

those who hold different views, connived with troops stationed on Jinmen and Mazhu to fire arbitrarily, acting with the utter disregard for life — all for the selection and formation of an army that is absolutely obedient to him in pursuit of a Taiwan independence policy. The more relentless those officers and men are toward the peaceful people of the mainland, the greater Li Teng-hui will appreciate them. This being the case, incidents of suppressing innocent people from the mainland have taken place one after another. Despite repeated protests from mainland China, the Taiwan authorities remain cold, indifferent, and apathetic, but have intensified their efforts.

Should such a situation develop, it would only rouse the indignation of compatriots who have feelings on both Taiwan and the mainland. Doing things against human nature and arbitrarily killing the innocent inevitably will lose popularity. Political maniacs in this category might look triumphant for a while, but they inevitably will be condemned and punished by history. Li Teng-hui must rein in at the brink of the precipice, and stop the atrocities of the Taiwan army's bombarding and firing on peaceful people. Otherwise, the Taiwan side must bear the consequences of committing such crimes.

Further Reaction to Mainland Missile Testing

Impact on Taiwan Viewed

OW1708091995 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1251 GMT 15 Aug 95

["Roundup" by ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE reporter He Jixiong (0149 2623 7160): "Mainland's Missile Exercise and Decline in Li Teng-hui's Popularity Rating"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hong Kong, 15 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Today, 15 August, was the first day China's armed forces carried out missile and gun firing practice in the East China Sea. Fishing boats from Jilong [Chilung] and Suao operating in the nearby sea areas returned home or sailed to other areas to continue operating; no aviation routes within the flight information zone of Taipei [Taipei] were affected. However, the mass media showed that Li Teng-hui's prestige and popularity rating were impaired.

This time, the Chinese military exercise covered an area of about 9,000 square kilometers. The target area is something like a parallelogram. It is only 61 kilometers away from the nearest Taiwan military offshore stronghold in Dongyin and 139 kilometers and 121 kilometers respectively from the islands of Taiwan and Mazu [Matsu]. Both the Taiwan Civil Aeronautics Administration and Guohua Airlines said that none of the aviation routes within the Taipei aviation information zone was affected. The normal eight flights between Taiwan and Mazu were maintained.

The Fishing Radio of Jilong said: After calling on fishermen to leave the exercise zone a number of days, although not many fishing boats returned to the Jilong Port, all fishing boats with radio communication with the port had already left the exercise area. The port did not receive any report of a fishing boat remaining in the exercise area.

Some fishing boats in Nanfangao Port of Suao, Yilan County, today still went out to sea and continued normal operations. They indicated that they would operate far away from the exercise area to guarantee their own safety. The onshore radio of the Suao Fishing Association pointed out that they issued warnings to fishing boats eight times today and continued to receive information about the maritime operations of the fishing boats. They did not receive any report about Taiwan fishermen being affected by the missile exercise.

Today, mass media in Taiwan made public the results of a survey showing that after the second round of missile exercises of the Chinese military, Li Teng-hui's prestige and his rating in the presidential reelection race have fallen.

According to the media survey, results in early July showed that among the six possible "presidential" candidates, Li Teng-hui's popularity rating reached 48 percent, far higher than those of other candidates; in late July, after the first missile exercise of the Chinese armed forces, Li Teng-hui's rating reached 54 percent; and this time, his rating fell to 45 percent, lower than in the previous two surveys.

As for the development of the situation after the current exercise, 71 percent of the respondents expected that the Chinese armed forces might continue similar exercises. Most people agreed that consultations should be held by the various political parties in Taiwan to cope with the changes in cross-strait relations.

Taiwan's LIEN HO PAO today carried an article entitled "War Will Make Both Sides of the Straits Pay Heavy Costs," urging Li Teng-hui and the Taiwan authorities to adopt a reasonable, realistic, and responsible attitude. For example, they should, as proposed by various circles, postpone the drive to "participate in the United Nations" and change the timing of the "Huahsing Exercises" in order to prevent further worsening of the situation and lower the war crisis. "The prestige of the authorities may be further impaired if they simply let the situation get worse."

CNA Analyzes Tests

OW1608113695 Taipei CNA in English
1030 GMT 16 Aug 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 16 (CNA) — The ongoing Mainland Chinese military exercise is designed to practice strategies for blockading the Taiwan Strait, a senior strategy adviser to the president said Wednesday.

Adm. Sung Chang-chih, who used to be ROC [Republic of China] navy commander-in-chief and national defense minister, said the latest mainland military drill is a sea-land-air combined forces exercise.

"It is not only aimed at practicing sea warfare skills but also implies to practice strategies to blockade the Taiwan Strait when a war erupts in the region," noted Sung, who also once served as chief of the general staff.

Nevertheless, Sung said the level of the exercise is not very high. "So it is not expected to have substantive impact on Taiwan," he said, adding ROC military authorities can take the opportunity to study the People's Liberation Army's "Taiwan Strait" blockade strategies.

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) began a 10-day military exercise in the East China Sea some 136 kilometers north of Taiwan Tuesday.

The ROC Ministry of National Defense said in a news release Wednesday that Mainland Chinese warplanes and warships entered the pre-set exercise area Tuesday to practice sea-air combat kills and tactics, including firing of guided missiles and live artillery shells as well as deployment of warships and warplanes.

The exercise area announced by the mainland covers a region of 10,683 square kilometers in the East China Sea, the ministry said, adding the area is 99 kilometers north of Pengchiayu and 136 kilometers north of Fukuichiao on Taiwan's northern coast.

The area is farther from Taiwan than the region covered in the July 21-26 similar PLA missile drill, the ministry said. From a pure military viewpoint, it said, the current exercise poses no direct threat to Taiwan.

The ministry said the ROC armed forces are keeping close watch on the maneuvers.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Chiang Chung-ling said the ROC's planned Huashing military exercise is a routine drill and is not expected to aggravate the already tense cross-strait relations.

Chiang added the planned exercise in October will be a tactical exercise, with president Li Teng-hui personally reviewing. "No guns and no bullets will be used in the drill," he explained, adding whether the exercise will be conducted as scheduled will be decided later.

Secretary-general Ding Mou-shih of the National Security Council also said that the ROC armed forces and other related government authorities have adequate information about PLA's moves. "I hope local people will remain confident in our defense capabilities," he added.

Ding further said Beijing's frequent displays of military might will not only hinder cross-strait relations but will also threaten peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Official Comments on Tarnoff's Mainland Visit

*OW1708024095 Taipei CNA in English
0145 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 16 (CNA) — The United States has pledged not to undermine Taiwan's interests when the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, Peter Tarnoff, talks with mainland Chinese officials on a scheduled visit to Beijing in late August, a Foreign Affairs Ministry official said on Wednesday.

Before Tarnoff's Beijing visit was formally announced on Wednesday, the ROC [Republic of China] Govern-

ment had conveyed a clear message to the Clinton administration that it has no plans to interfere in the upcoming Washington-Beijing talks but it demanded that the U.S. uphold Taiwan's interests in talks concerning the "Taiwan issue," the official said.

The official said Washington fully understands Taipei's stance. "A tacit understanding has been reached," he said.

At a regular press briefing, State Department spokesman David Johnson announced that Tarnoff will visit Shanghai Aug. 24 and Aug. 25, and then Beijing from Aug. 25 to Aug. 27.

In Beijing, Tarnoff will hold discussions on a wide range of issues with mainland Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing. "As in his previous discussions with his Chinese counterpart, Mr. Tarnoff will review bilateral, regional and global subjects, including Taiwan."

The consultations between Tarnoff and Li follow discussions between U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Communist Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Brunei on Aug. 1.

The Foreign Ministry official would not predict the way the talks might develop, but he said he realizes that both sides can hardly solve the "principal issues" that failed to be addressed in the ministerial-level talks.

Washington has briefed Taipei on the contents of the Christopher-Qian talks. American officials asserted that Christopher did not raise the issue of the rumored "fourth communique," under which Taiwan's interests and rights would be sold out. Neither did Christopher promise Beijing it would bar ROC President Li Teng-hui from visiting the United States again.

In a historic trip, Li visited the U.S. in June, angering mainland Chinese leadership. Beijing claimed the visit was part of Li's tactics to create a Taiwan that is independent from China, a charge that has been denied by the ROC Government.

Northrop Grumman Signs Agreements With Taiwan

Industrial Cooperation Signed

*OW1708051695 Taipei CNA in English
0210 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 16 (CNA) — The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Northrop Grumman Corp. signed an industrial cooperation agreement under which the U.S. company will provide up to U.S.\$161.43 million worth of offset projects.

Presiding over the signing ceremony were Yin Chi-ming, director of the Industrial Development Bureau [IDB] and convener of the aeronautics task force under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and William James, president of the Northrop Grumman Corp.

The offset agreement will include purchasing of parts and components from local aerospace companies and providing training and technical transfer to the Taiwan aerospace industry.

Yin said that the purchase of four E-2T airborne early warning and command planes resulted in the offset agreements. The deal will not only bring trade opportunities to local aerospace manufacturers, but will also serve to greatly upgrade aerospace technology here through technology transfer to local manufacturers.

James, noting that internalization is the future trend of the aerospace industry, expressed the hope that the signing of the agreement and its future service will be beneficial to Taiwan's goal of developing its aerospace industry.

Taiwan's Air Force purchased four E-2T early warning and command planes in August 1993. The discussion of the offset agreement was delayed because of the merger of Northrop Corp. and Grumman Co. in June 1994.

But Grumman has already provided training to four local companies on the manufacture of aeronautics parts and components, and is planning to place aerospace orders worth U.S.\$3 million over the next two years.

IDB officials said that the E-2T planes will greatly beef up the air defense capability of Taiwan's air force. Two of the four E-2T planes will be delivered soon after their completion.

Strategic-Alliance Signed

OW1708102795 Taipei CNA in English
0957 GMT 17 Aug 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 17 (CNA) — Northrop Grumman Corp. of the United States signed a strategic-alliance agreement with Taiwan Thursday [17 August], underscoring its commitment to using Taiwan as its Asia-Pacific regional operations center.

The agreement was inked by ROC [Republic of China] Vice Economic Affairs Minister Yang Shih-chien and Northrop Grumman Vice Chairman William James at Taipei's Grand Hyatt Hotel.

James, who arrived here earlier this week to attend the opening ceremony of the 1995 Taipei Aerospace Technology Exhibition, said Northrop Grumman has de-

cided to sign the strategic-alliance pact mainly because it believes Taiwan has potential to become a regional aerospace industry center.

Under the agreement, the ROC's Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) will assist Northrop Grumman in launching new investment projects in Taiwan and forming joint-venture partnerships or technical cooperative ties with Taiwan companies.

Northrop Grumman, formed in June 1994 through the merger of Northrop Co. and Grumman Co., is now the fourth largest aerospace company in the United States, with its annual turnover reaching US\$6.7 billion last year.

Its main products include B-2 stealth bombers, stealth fighters, F-5 fighters, F-14 fighters, EF-111A electronic warfare planes, EA-6B attack planes, F-8 reconnaissance planes, S-2T anti-submarine fighters and E-2 early warning and command aircraft.

The ROC air force purchased four E-2T early warning and command planes from Grumman Co. in August 1993. In return for that deal, Northrop Grumman has decided to forward US\$161.43 million worth of technology transfer or parts purchase contracts to qualified Taiwan subcontractors over the next few years. The offset agreement was signed by James and Yin Chi-ming, director of the MOEA's industrial development bureau, Wednesday.

Earlier press reports said Northrop Grumman plans to cooperate with Taiwan firms to upgrade F-5 fighters phased out by Taiwan and other countries for sale to Third World nations.

Meanwhile, the MOEA will also sign a similar strategic-alliance agreement with France's Dassault group Friday. The Dassault group sold 60 Mirage 2000-5 jet fighters to Taiwan. Delivery of the planes is scheduled to start in 1997.

U.S. Firms Sign Business Alliance With Taiwan

OW1708052695 Taipei CNA in English
0203 GMT 17 Aug 95

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 16 (CNA) — Two U.S.-based companies, Jamco Instrument Inc. and Manufacturing Technology Inc. (MTI), on Tuesday [15 August] signed a letter of intent with Taiwan for a business alliance.

Taiwan was represented in the agreement signing ceremony by the Committee for Aviation and Space Industry Development (CASID), a cabinet-level task force

responsible for the promotion of Taiwan's aerospace industry.

"The accords will help promote cooperative ties between Taiwan and the United States in the development of aerospace industry," CASID director David Chu said.

Jamco, a Boeing aircraft parts supplier for many years, was given U.S.\$20 million worth of Boeing 777 contracts by the world's largest commercial airline manufacturer.

Meanwhile, MTI is a parts supplier for McDonnell Douglas Corp. and has been a contractor of U.S. military electronics equipment.

"Both companies have plans to use Taiwan as a gateway to the Asia-Pacific market by working together with local aircraft parts makers," another CASID official said.

Chu noted that after receiving government aid for several years, more than 20 local aircraft parts companies have been certified by Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and other major aerospace firms.

The agreements were signed on the eve of the 1995 Taipei Aerospace Technology Exhibition, which opens Thursday at Sungshan airport. The show will last for four days.

Article Views Trading Status With Mainland

OW1508113695 Taipei CNA in English
0921 GMT 15 Aug 95

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 15 (CNA) — Taiwan was Mainland China's sixth largest trading partner in the first seven months of this year, according to a report of the Beijing-based China news service.

The report cited the mainland's customs-clearance trade figures as saying that indirect two-way trade across the Taiwan strait totaled nearly US\$10 billion between January and July, up 18.6 percent from the year-earlier level.

Currently, Taiwan still bans direct cross-strait trade and investment exchanges.

The statistics show that the mainland's foreign trade grew a substantial 27.5 percent to US\$149.8 billion in the seven-month period, of which exports jumped 39.7 percent to US\$82.06 billion and imports rose 15.3 percent to US\$67.74 billion.

International trade made by the mainland's foreign-invested enterprises in the seven months reached US\$55.83 billion, but with an imbalance of US\$10 billion.

Japan remained the mainland's largest trading partner, with two-way trade hitting US\$29.33 billion in the seven-month period. Hong Kong came in second with US\$26.72 billion, while the United States' US\$21.81 billion was third.

*Chien Fu Discusses Diplomacy, Relations

95CM0377A Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN [THE JOURNALIST] in Chinese 15 Jul 95
No 435, pp 26-31

[Report on interview with Taiwan Foreign Minister Chien Fu on pragmatic diplomacy and cross-strait relations by Huang Kuang-ch'in (7806 0342 5367) and Liang Chih-zheng (2733 5267 2973); date, place, and occasion not given: "Wake Up, Wake Up, Beijing!"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] The following is a summary of the interview with Chien Fu by HSIN HSIN WEN reporters:

[HSIN HSIN WEN] Since President Lee's visit in the United States and Premier Lien Chan's trip to Europe, the relations across the Taiwan Strait have become more strained. Beijing has not only unilaterally ended the Strait Exchange Foundation-Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait [SEF-ARATS] meetings, but also has warned that it would prevent visits abroad by Taiwanese officials above the vice premier level, including yourself, our foreign minister. And there is also no consensus in Taiwan on whether precedence should be given to foreign policy or cross-strait relations. Might we ask you to elaborate on this matter.

[Chien Fu] As the PRC has recalled its ambassador to the United States, Li Daoyu, as well as postponing the cross-strait meetings between the heads of the above-mentioned organizations, Ku Chen-fu [C. F. Koo] and Wang Daohan, many in Taiwan have been wondering if our diplomacy has been overdone, so ought to be stopped. What I would like to explain to these friends is that in the 46 years since our Republic of China [ROC] Government moved to Taiwan in 1949 to the present, we have not stopped moving outward, and have never closed ourselves in. But just as cross-strait exchanges have been growing, and all have been hoping for increased goodwill to move toward dialogue, the PRC is suddenly saying that it will not allow us to do anything. Is that our mistake, or is it theirs?

The PRC is taking a very arrogant stance, telling all that there is only one China of which Taiwan is a part; and that Taiwan must first ask before doing anything, and come to terms with it first before an exchange of air and shipping services. But the question is: What right does the PRC have to govern Taiwan? It does not

have any chance at all to concern itself with Taiwan. Could the Taiwanese public and the ruling authorities accept PRC rule? Of course not. So my third point is the PRC's one country, two systems [policy]. While Jiang [Zemin's] eight points might not include the one country, two systems, they were premised on one country, two systems. One country, two systems means that they are the central government and we are a local government. If we could accept that, just why would we have fought so hard over the last 46 years to turn ourselves into a place where communist rule will never work!

So I was glad to read in today's news reports that more than 50 percent of the [Taiwan] public hold that our pragmatic diplomacy is very important. That sends the message to the mainland that they had better wake up and stop dreaming about one country, two systems, as well as about soliciting our merchants and then sending them back to speak on their behalf. But there are some in Taiwan who hold that we should choose the lesser of two evils by stopping our pragmatic diplomacy and focusing all of our efforts on promoting cross-strait relations; and consider accepting the PRC's demands, with some even advocating immediate three exchanges' [exchange of mail, exchange of air and shipping services, and exchange through trade]. That shows that there is still no full consensus on this issue in the Taiwan press and media.

Another aspect of our pragmatic diplomacy is the need to consider our national security. As the survival of our 21 million compatriots is most important, with nobody having the right to sabotage the security of our existence, we must not irritate them [the PRC] to the point where they would do anything irrational. The PRC might do a great many irrational things. Taking the visit [by President Lee] to the United States for instance, from the most powerful to the lowest levels, they are now attacking us diplomatically without end. When President Lee went to the United States, they called the hotel owner, telling him that he must not receive Lee and, that if he did, they would have no further dealings with him. And when the hotel owner responded that it was a matter of business, they told him that he must absolutely not allow the ROC flag to be flown. All the way down the line from the [New York] state government and assembly and the [Ithaca] municipal government and city council to the airport, the police, and overseas Chinese associations, not one was not threatened, and told that they must not receive, meet, or dine with President Lee. But even worse is the pressure that they are putting on the countries with which we have diplomatic relations. All should understand that maintaining diplomatic relations is crucial; if we had no

diplomatic relations, the consequences would be severe. The news has now come out that the PRC is carrying out military maneuvers to intimidate us, with their next step being to make certain threatening bluffs.

[HSIN HSIN WEN] As this pragmatic diplomacy is straining cross-strait and even trilateral China-U.S.-Taiwan relations, how should the Foreign Ministry now evaluate and respond to that?

[Chien Fu] As this matter includes a number of aspects, let us first discuss the visits abroad by President Lee and Premier Lien. While I have always favored their taking trips abroad, it was merely by coincidence of time that I had made no planned preparations in advance. The president's private visit to the United States was at the invitation of his alma mater, whose anniversary was 9 June, which determined that that was the day he would go. And Premier Lien's trip abroad was also subject to great limitations in that, while the Legislative Yuan [LY] was involved in budget deliberations, he could not leave the country. But once the budget was approved, his pressures were reduced slightly, so that he could go. In other words, President Lee and Premier Lien's recent trips abroad were a natural outcome of events and not deliberately planned. And we had no absolute motives or justifications for making such arrangements.

[HSIN HSIN WEN] In addition, Taiwan's diplomatic work to expedite UN membership could have been predicted to also affect cross-strait relations. That seems to be another case of pragmatic diplomacy being incompatible with cross-strait relations.

[Chien Fu] As to the UN matter, I will also take a little more time to elaborate. This year, 1995, is the UN's 50th anniversary, not just an ordinary occasion. And as 26 June was the commemoration of the signing of the UN Charter, a commemoration was held at the charter-signing site in San Francisco. As one of the original signatories of the UN Charter, we were forced to make some statement. So President Lee made a formal statement as a specific expression of the ROC's commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter.

Our president's statement noted clearly in simple language that as the UN General Assembly's disposition of the Chinese membership matter in 1971 was incomplete, with it now being irrational to exclude a founding member, all ought to find a way to correct this matter. Our president also noted that today's ROC is different from what it was at the time of the 26th UN Session 23 years ago, being now a democratic, progressive, and economically prosperous country with the ability to help other countries. And he said that as a severe North-South con-

frontation exists in today's world, we can do our part to help in that area.

Once our president's statement had been issued, the press asked our spokesman to comment on it. As I was busy that day, our spokesman invited Deputy Foreign Minister Fang [2075] to go with him. Deputy Foreign Minister Fang gave two letters that I had written to the UN Secretary General to the foreign ministers of the 184 UN members, except for the PRC and Mongolia. Those two letters did not refer to any discrepancies, the most crucial being the need to correct the wrong resolution made by the UN 23 years ago. In fact, the UN has many precedents for changing former resolutions.

For instance, it had amended its past censure of Israeli Zionism, as well as rescinding its previous resolution refusing UN membership to Spain. We hope that the UN will follow such precedents to correct its Resolution #2758, and allow the ROC to join the UN. ROC UN membership would certainly not pose any challenge to Mainland China's seat, which point President Lee emphasized clearly. As to our giving the letters to the foreign ministers of all countries, we hope that during the Fifth General Assembly, they will assist us in accomplishing that matter.

But it seemed as if the press interest was all focused on our feedback to international society.' As our deputy foreign minister had prepared a written statement, he just read it without any explanation of the entire process. And that touched off many differing views the next day.

If I had been there, I would have said that our president's written statement was the focus to which the Foreign Ministry gave its all-out support. The rich nations in today's world have many of their own problems. But as the backward countries are utterly destitute, unless we help them solve their problems, they are likely to suffer large-scale deaths in the future; and not necessarily from civil wars or natural disasters as poverty itself can create such consequences. No matter what religion we believe in, we would in no case like to see such large-scale death. In this matter, every country and each person has a responsibility. Our country has done much good, with our charitable aid, Buddhist benevolence, and World Prospects Society having done many good deeds throughout the world. And if such good deeds could be centralized under a world body like the UN, that would be even better.

But despite the ROC's current ability to do such good deeds, might they be accomplished through the UN? As the UN does not recognize us, let it first allow us to become a member, after which we could accomplish such good deeds [through the UN].

Secondly, how are we prepared to do such good deeds? We would set up a fund, which would not arbitrarily dispense money, but which bear interest that we would then use to help backward countries. But we would not dispense that interest ourselves, as it would not be needed most by the countries that are familiar with and friendly to us. So we would ask the UN to help us in its assessment and distribution, while we could provide assistance in the form of food, production, or public health.

As to the source of this fund, we are not clear at present. While the executive sector could take it out of the budget, that would have to be approved by the legislative sector. And if the legislature did not approve on the grounds that the current budget is too tight, it might be raised through soliciting contributions, as Taiwan's rich and large financial consortiums would probably want to help our government perform good deeds. But the fund source would not be set in advance.

As the world is growing ever smaller, many of our domestic affairs depend on the overall situation. For instance, our 26 June statement was carried that evening by the U.S. CNN and ABC global broadcast networks, which reports were particularly positive. And when the dispatches went out that day, the major papers in all countries throughout the world all responded very positively. But on the 27th, after our media and National Affairs Forum had discussed it, the drafts issued by press services here were all very bad, all presenting the news in a way that had us trying to "buy" UN [membership]. As the idea to set up the fund was based on our president's "feedback to international society," with the opportunity and qualification to participate in the international society being premised on UN membership, how could we support it without UN membership? So we are now coming to understand the importance of good communication in news broadcasting.

I have previously made little mention of my statement at a press conference in the Poai hotel upon my being sent to the serve in the United States that my personal motive was to develop relations with the United States on behalf of the ROC. There is a view in Taiwan that "when good erodes, evil grows, and vice versa." But I say that these two should not be linked in such a black-and-white way. My greatest mission in going to the United States was to persuade the U.S. Government not to link U.S. policy on the PRC with U.S. policy on Taiwan. Over the last dozen years, my position on that has never changed. To make any breakthrough in relations between the U.S. and ROC governments, doing any severe damage to U.S.-PRC relations would probably be negative, leaving U.S.-ROC relations forever stalled. If all are happy about breakthroughs but dissatisfied over setbacks, then

this relationship will certainly end. But if we hope to see U.S.-ROC relations growing naturally and smoothly, then we will have to draw a line between these two matters. Our relations with them are exceptional.

[HSIN HSIN WEN] President Lee said at a press conference during his visit to the United States that the relations among Beijing, Washington, and Taipei should be not trilateral, but rather bilateral. Was that what he meant?

[Chien Fu] Precisely.

[HSIN HSIN WEN] But do you believe that the United States holds that position?

[Chien Fu] Yes. As to the U.S. stand, when I served in Washington, U.S. global strategic considerations at the time were based on a potential enemy, the Soviet Union. As to U.S.-Soviet might, while all held it to be equal, we now know that that was wrong. And as it was held that any added bargaining chip on either side of the balance would have made that side stronger, both sides treated the PRC very well. But today's situation differs from that of some dozen years ago, in that the Soviet Union is gone. In today's world, the United States alone is genuinely qualified to be a superpower. Premised on that change, the U.S. Government's considerations of some dozen years ago should no longer exist today.

But civil servants are to dislike change. And you in the press are often want to say that government has no innovative mindset, maintaining the achievements of predecessors and sticking to old ways, which is a common reality both in Taiwan and abroad. Government holds to old strategic concepts and, while the whole overall situation has already changed, it still will not. So while my response to your question seems to run counter to the above, neither the United States or the PRC are in fact willing to separate the issue, still linking it, which in fact is unnecessary.

[HSIN HSIN WEN] If this issue cannot be dealt with separately, what impact will that have on our future relations with Japan?

[Chien Fu] Japan's problem, in the final analysis, is not one of dealing separately with the PRC, but rather one of facing up to the instability of its own political power center. Our expectation that the Japanese government will make a bold and resolute decision will not be easily realized.

In the Japanese elections three years ago, none of the parties received a majority, with the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] losing its majority support for the first time in 38 years, and many party members leaving the LDP to form the New Party [NP]. From Hosokawa

through Kaifu [3189 6752] to a current third prime minister [Murayama], it has been a case of a coalition of the LDP and the Socialist Party [SP] in opposition to Japan's NP and Citizen Party [CP]. This is a very strange political coalition as, during the LDP's 38 years of rule, its greatest political enemy was the SP. On the eve of Tomiichi Murayama's trip to Canada to attend the G-7 summit, the Japanese Diet passed a vote of no confidence in him. The significance is that it is not so easy to expect a government with such an unstable cabinet to make a very resolute or bold decision.

[HSIN HSIN WEN] Summing up your analysis as foreign minister of U.S. and Japanese foreign policy, in addition to UN Secretary General Ghali's recent statements, is it not true that Taiwan's prospects for UN membership seem particularly pessimistic?

[Chien Fu] There is no quick fix here like with fast food. With Secretary General Ghali's term about to expire, whether he will be reelected, and whether those statements were in that interest, are both matters worth careful pondering. If he wants to be reelected, he cannot offend the permanent Security Council members [such as the PRC], meaning that his statements [on Taiwan] will be stronger. But once he is reelected, might there not be a new order? So we must not hold that our road is blocked just because of his recent statements.

As in any matter, if success is too quick, then that success will be either so laden with problems that it will not last, or it will not be facilitated by us alone due to many other factors. I have always said that we still have many affairs to accomplish better, with "the victory going to those who persevere" being a case in point. So we must not stop proceeding toward our goals just because of Ghali's statements or the Japanese situation. [passage omitted]

*Article Profiles Taiwan's First Lady

95CM0311A Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN [THE JOURNALIST] in Chinese 29 Apr 95
No 424, pp 30-32, 35

[Article by Huang Kuang-ch'in (7806 0342 5367): "Tseng Wen-hui Suggests Li Teng-hui Discuss the 'Taiwan People's Sorrow'"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Seven years ago, when Li Teng-hui reached the pinnacle of Taiwan politics, his wife Tseng Wen-hui [2582 2429 1920] became the first lady of the Republic of China. For seven years, she has never ceased thinking of how to get out of the shadow of Chiang's first lady, and play a role which is all her own as well as assist Li Teng-hui in creating an era which belongs to the Taiwanese.

However, in this age, what kind of first lady does the Republic of China need?

Looked at from one angle, the "first lady" is a "symbolic leader": she can do what she wants; her symbolism is very important. [passage omitted]

When Li Teng-hui had just assumed the office of vice-president, the couple was almost learning to be vice-president and vice-president's wife at the same time, and neither had the manner that goes with those positions. Friends and colleagues found them easy to approach. By the time Li Teng-hui became president in 1988, this pair of "mountain climbers" were more experienced. [passage omitted]

For seven years, the political storms have never bypassed Li Teng-hui. He was observed carefully as if his critics were using a magnifying glass; although, for a long time, people all but ignored Tseng Wen-hui. Many people are interested in Hillary, because they think Hillary is Clinton's "most loyal supporter", "best resonator", "counselor", "aide" and "most intimate friend;" but these words are not correct when it comes to Tseng Wen-hui, for her relationship with Li Teng-hui is that of his "shadow." He is her shadow; she reflects him. Awareness of this symbolic position of Tseng Wen-hui provides clues to the "pre-Li Teng-hui era" or the "post-Li Teng-hui era."

Basically, the relationship between Tseng Wen-hui and Li Teng-hui is that each has the other, and this is connected with their upbringing. The ancestors of both came from Fuchien; both of them are from the town of Shanchih, and were playmates in childhood. Li Teng-hui has often said that he and Tseng Wen-hui have grown up together since both were very small. What Li Teng-hui and Tseng Wen-hui most love to talk about is how she is "the daughter of a landlord, married to the son of a tenant peasant." Their second favorite topic is that Tseng Wen-hui is a graduate of Taipei No.3 Senior High School, which is equivalent to a specialized school, and at that time was regarded as a rare educational background. According to the record, Tseng Wen-hui's family were local aristocrats. Her father Tseng Ch'ing-yu was once listed among the notables on the "Taiwan People of Distinction List" during the period of Japanese occupation. Hers was a big, rich family of considerable renown. As marriage to a doctor brings one a good future, so both of Tseng Wen-hui's sisters married doctors; only Tseng Wen-hui chose Li Teng-hui. Her family looked down on him at first, and for a while they opposed the marriage. As to why Tseng Wen-hui was so determined to marry Li Teng-hui, there is insufficient explanation or record; however, their only son Li Wei-wen mentioned in an article that the reason his mother

married this son of a tenant peasant was because of his love of learning, and he often sniffled, which she found very attractive.

After Li Teng-hui married Tseng Wen-hui, he received very little from his in-laws; the couple lived their hard life by themselves. If one wants to calculate who lost and who gained from this marriage which rejected parental wishes, then Li Teng-hui's later career success was something they could not have expected at that time. It is said that when Li Teng-hui returned home for the first time from study abroad which was funded by the nation, they lived temporarily in his in-law's house in old Yuanhuan. He felt as if he were living in someone else's house. Combined with his work not going well, his being pushed aside in the party, and being reported for bad things, this was the hardest time in his life. Given Tseng Wen-hui's educational background, her status and family background, when looked at today it appears to be no different than when she first assumed the status of first lady: it was not a loss of face, but it did not really help. [passage omitted]

The similar backgrounds of Li Teng-hui and Tseng Wen-hui are the key to their successful and harmonious relationship; especially since they lived through the era when Taiwan was oppressed by other nations, the "2-28" incident and the Japanese education they received, all of which have brought their ideological thoughts closer. Li Teng-hui once admitted that his Japanese and Taiwanese are better than his Mandarin, the Mandarin being acquired later. It is the same with Tseng Wen-hui: she not only talks with her husband in Taiwanese or Japanese, she even wrote in Japanese in her letters to friends in Taiwan expressing her thoughts when she accompanied Li Teng-hui to study at Cornell University. When Tseng Wen-hui accompanied Li Teng-hui on this visit to the Middle East, the two talked in Japanese which greatly shocked the airline stewardess.

Li Teng-hui has a bit of the Japanese macho man in him, but he does not go so far as to restrict Tseng Wen-hui's development or thoughts or speaking and activities. Even after they knew each other quite well, each time they met he would bring along at least one philosophy book or novel and force her to discuss the books with him at their next meeting, which made Tseng Wen-hui learn a lot from this. They have the relationship of teacher and friend. Although Tseng Wen-hui has more occasions on which to say "yes, yes, yes", like a Japanese woman, she still has opportunities to speak out, and not just completely obey him. But officials in the presidential office say that the greatest indication that Tseng Wen-hui is still like a Japanese woman is that every time Li Teng-hui brings her along, she is always behind rather than walking beside him like

Hillary Clinton with her husband. On this visit to the Middle East, when visiting an Eastern Orthodox church, Tseng Wen-hui for a time did not understand and asked her husband. Li Teng-hui spoke to her in a low voice, saying, "Don't bother me now, I will tell you later." When Li Teng-hui was studying the Book of Changes in his office, Tseng Wen-hui wanted to learn too; but Li Teng-hui just said that it was too hard to learn, and wondering whether she could understand, suggested she watch TV instead.

It is known that Tseng Wen-hui's dress is also "Japanese style", and that she does not like European fashions with wide shoulders. Deep down inside, since Tseng Wen-hui and Li Teng-hui both have "Taiwanese sorrows", and deeply miss Japanese culture, they are affected and accommodated by each other. When Li Teng-hui received a visit from the famous Japanese historian Sima Liaotailang [0674 7456 6697 1132 6745], he mentioned this "Taiwanese sorrow", which Tseng Wen-hui had suggested just the night before.

For many years Li Teng-hui did not expect Tseng Wen-hui to play a role in "meddling in politics. He made it clear he wanted her role to be purely that of a housewife. One of their old friends has said that although Tseng Wen-hui doesn't stay at home all the time, sometimes when she would go out shopping or talking with old friends, Li Teng-hui demanded that she be back home 10 minutes before he returned from the office, for he expected that when he got home there would be a housewife there. For many years Li Teng-hui has been very proud that, "Tseng Wen-hui always slips in the door during the last 10 minutes".

For many years, no matter what the position Li Teng-hui held, Tseng Wen-hui has never given up her duties and enjoyment at being a housewife. After her engagement to Li Teng-hui, she resigned her position as a clerk at the Bank of Taiwan, which had just been a job to her. Although she taught flower arrangement after her marriage, it was no more than a supplement to the household income, so for all those years she was always with her three children, and later on added a daughter-in-law and grandchildren. During their time in the United States, in her letters to Taiwan she would mention such things as her older daughter Annie's maturity in always checking the gas and electricity before going to sleep at night, which eased her mind; also, how vivacious and mischievous her daughter was, how "Annie's letters make me very happy", etc. She was open and free in teaching her children, and her good friends had the impression she never talked loudly to the kids. For example, before going to a movie, she would ask for volunteers to wash the dishes for her ahead of time; she was particularly fond of her granddaughter Ch'iao-

ch'iao, Li K'un-yi [2621 0981 0308]; and even after Li Teng-hui had become provincial chairman, Tseng Wen-hui would still often walk to the Hsingan Market near where they had lived on Renai Road to buy beef and cook it for Ch'iao- ch'iao. Whenever Tseng Wen-hui was putting on a new dress, Ch'iao- ch'iao would be her advisor: she would stand in front of the mirror and say to Ch'iao-ch'iao: "Come see, grandma likes pretty things, and she's wearing new clothes now". Also, before Li Teng-hui became president, she always did the cooking by herself. The principle applied to her cooking was, the simpler the better: she did not like to spend too much time cooking, nor did she pay much attention to color, smell and taste; although Li Teng-hui loves to entertain guests, and often invites friends to dinner at their home, she mainly serves food that is simple and light. [passage omitted]

Tseng Wen-hui's personality is very pure and optimistic. She gets along very well with others, and when you see her she is usually smiling. She also loves to chat, and will often spend a few hours at that once started. But the image of the "nice grandma next door" is not suitable for the first lady. For example, although she has always stressed dressing well, and her figure remains good, she often wears jewelry which is either too old fashioned or too expensive; and thus has often been criticized by the news media. It was only recently that there have been special designers for her, giving her some improvement. Tseng Wen-hui lacks self confidence, speaking rarely in public; and then in a voice that is barely audible. Also, she often stands where she won't be noticed, making it easy for people to forget she is there. Sometimes it is inevitable that she act improperly. For example, when visiting Southeast Asia, she did not know from which door to get out of the limousine; once at a meeting of the Women's Association, she imitated Madame Chiang by shaking hands with the other women while remaining seated; she sometimes incorrectly writes "beautiful island" as "beautiful bird", etc. However, during the last year or two of Li Teng-hui's lively diplomacy, she has improved some: she will read an article prepared with the assistance of T'ian Ling-ling [3944 3781 3781], wife of the foreign minister, or Kuo Tai [6753 1486] first bureau director in an earlier time, or handle some philanthropic diplomacy, giving people the feeling that she is a first lady. Also, although she loves music, and often listens to classical music and goes to concerts, or attends art exhibits, she also looks forward to seeing an eight o'clock TV series.

Her way of managing money has often been criticized. The harshness of life during her early years with Li Teng-hui nurtured in her the habit of thrift. She is like the female character in the TV series "Ah-hsing",

who kept her money wrapped in a catalog and drew up an expenditure schedule: while "Ah-hsing" wrapped her money, Tseng Wen-hui changed whatever extra money she had from working in the bank into gold rings, then wrapped up each one. This habit helped her and Li Teng-hui get through their financial difficulties. However, Tseng Wen-hui's way of managing money is still controversial. Since Li Teng-hui always turns his salary over to Tseng Wen-hui, he doesn't carry too much money himself, and she will often choose a bank with a higher interest rate to deposit the money, or make some investment, or purchase some stocks, securities or real estate. Whenever it is improper to criticize the president, then people aim at her. [passage omitted]

Throughout these years, Tseng Wen-hui has been in the shadow of Madame Chiang, and this has limited the opportunity for her own performance. For example, while she is the first lady, in the Women's Association, she is only a standing member while Madame Chiang is a director member; in addition, she does not fit in with the aristocratic female culture of the Women's Association, so Tseng Wen-hui is not active in women's circles, and has been held back by this for a long time. Another reason is that her relatives are also held back to a large degree: for example, her younger brother Tseng Wen-hsiung [2582 2429 7160], director of the Hsingchuang Institute for Rehabilitation of the Blind; he is a devout christian, long involved in charitable pursuits, but he is always kept in the background.

What Tseng Wen-hui feels more confident about are her health and her golfing skill. Although she has had thyroid trouble before, she had surgery for it; and she tells her good friends that when she had her three children her labor went very smoothly, and quickly; so quick that her third child Annie was almost born in front of the hospital. Also, her golf skills were acquired in the U.S. in her spare time while Li Teng-hui was completing his thesis; and her golfing skills have made her the champion in women's political circles.

Friends who have known her for a long time say that since she became the first lady, she may have changed her lifestyle a bit. For example, when she was the vice-president's wife, she would still wear sunglasses and go to a beauty parlor on Renai Road, or go out on clothes shopping trips; since she became first lady, it has been different, but with Tseng Wen-hui's optimistic nature, she should be able to adjust very well. Tseng Wen-hui mentioned that in 1967 when she went to Cornell University in the U.S. by herself to be with Li Teng-hui, she was scared before leaving this country that her English was not good enough for her to adjust well. But once she arrived, she made a much better adjustment that she had expected; this sort of feeling has carried

over into her life since becoming first lady, with a minimum of discomfort.

Her friends' impression is that there have been very few times she has cried. The most serious time was when she saw Li Teng-hui off for his study overseas; at that time she cried so much that she had to cover her eyes by wearing sunglasses. Another time was at the death of Li Wei-wen: his death caused Li Teng-hui and Tseng Wen-hui to often cry together at night. Many years have passed, but when Li Teng-hui greets good friends who have just returned to Taiwan, he still says that "this thing hurts me so much". At these moments the power of religion is deeply implanted in the couple's minds.

Vice Chairman's Son Joins New Opposition Party

OW1708045695 Taipei CNA in English
0154 GMT 17 Aug 95

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 16 (CNA) — Hao Lung-pin, son of KMT [Kuomintang] Vice Chairman Hao Po-tsun, announced in a press conference on Wednesday that he has joined the Chinese New Party (CNP).

Hao Lung-pin, a professor of the food science research graduate school of National Taiwan University, revoked his KMT membership last week. He said it was a "painful" decision to withdraw from the party to which he had devoted 17 years.

In a written statement Hao said, "If quitting the KMT marks the end of my political affiliation for my life up to now, joining the Chinese New Party is a presentation of my political ideals for the rest of my life."

Hao said quitting the KMT must have disappointed and even embarrassed his father, who stepped down from his position as ROC [Republic of China] premier in 1993. Hao Po-tsun, a lifetime career soldier before assuming the post of premier in 1990, is now a senior advisor to President Li Teng-hui.

Hao Lung-pin claimed that joining the CNP, which is made up of a core of disgruntled former KMT members, was the only way he could realize his ideals.

The KMT Taipei City Committee last week recommended Hao Lung-pin, also a KMT Central Committee member, to run in the Legislative Yuan elections in December, but he responded by dropping out of the party.

Upon hearing the news, Hsu Shui-teh, secretary-general of the KMT Central Committee, said he felt "shocked" and "regretful." Hsu emphasized, however, that "the KMT has been in existence for more than 100 years...It's

the party members' free choice to decide their party affiliation."

Chairman Views Ex-Singaporean's Mainland Links
OW1508122895 Taipei CNA in English
0949 GMT 15 Aug 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 15 (CNA) — A senior mainland affairs official said Tuesday he is pleased to see former Singapore Prime Minister Li Kuan Yew help improve relations between the two sides of the Taiwan strait, which have turned sour since ROC president Li Teng-hui made a landmark private visit to the United States in June.

Hsiao Wan-chang, chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), was commenting on reports from Hong Kong saying that Taiwan has asked Singapore's elder statesman to mediate its disputes with Mainland China after Beijing launched repeated missile tests just north of the island in recent weeks.

Hsiao said he does not know whether Li is likely to act as a messenger for leaders on both sides of the Taiwan strait as reported by the Hong Kong-based APPLE daily. Nevertheless, Hsiao said, he will be delighted to see any effort that can help ease cross-strait tension.

Li, who now holds the title of senior minister, is scheduled to visit Beijing Aug. 21-28 in the company of Singapore President Ong Teng Cheong at the invitation of mainland President Jiang Zemin. Li has maintained close ties with both Taiwan and Mainland China.

Meanwhile, the ministry of foreign affairs declined comment on the APPLE daily's report. "We know nothing about the report," a ministry spokesman said. He also refused answer to questions about the possibility of Li acting as a cross-strait mediator.

On local press reports saying several Taiwan entrepreneurs plan to visit the mainland in the near future to lobby Beijing authorities to change their bully-like policy toward Taiwan, Hsiao Wan-chang said the government has never broached such an initiative.

Hsiao admitted he and Economic Affairs Minister P. K. Chiang met with local industry and commerce leaders Monday to discuss some economic problems. Local entrepreneurs were most concerned about whether the government will change its trade policy toward the mainland in the wake of Beijing's two rounds of guided missile tests in less than a month.

Hsiao said he had assured business magnates that the government will remain committed to its "open-door"

trade policy toward the mainland despite Beijing's recent unfriendly moves.

Leaders of Taiwan's four largest business and industry associations issued a joint statement Monday urging Beijing to stop any activities that might disrupt stability in the Taiwan strait.

However, Hsiao said, the business heavyweights did not mention their intention to visit the mainland in the near future during the Monday meeting.

Hsiao, who served as economic affairs minister and chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development before assuming the MAC post, said the Taiwan economy has remained in good shape and its future prospects are also rosy.

Foreign investment has continued rising in recent months, Hsiao noted, adding this indicates that foreign investors remain confident in Taiwan's investment environment.

At this time when cross-strait relations are at a low ebb, Hsiao said, local people should have confidence in the country's defense capabilities and stand united in support of the government's policy.

Lien Orders Study of Investor Protection
OW1508121395 Taipei CNA in English
0958 GMT 15 Aug 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 15 (CNA) — Premier Lien Chan Tuesday ordered the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) to coordinate with other government agencies to work out effective ways to protect the interests of Taiwan companies with investments in Mainland China.

Lien said during an inspection tour of the ministry that cross-Taiwan strait trade and investment have grown rapidly in recent years. "In the face of Beijing's recent unfriendly and irrational moves, including repeated missile tests just north of Taiwan, the ministry should make an in-depth study of their possible impact on Taiwan-invested firms on the mainland."

Lien pointed out that although Beijing has taken irrational actions against Taiwan, it has consistently welcomed Taiwan investors. "This indicates that Mainland China has high demand for Taiwan capital," he noted, adding the MOEA should carefully study the basic spirit and content of Beijing policy toward Taiwan investors as reference for the government in formulating its policy toward the mainland and in drafting feasible ways to protect Taiwan businessmen's interests.

On domestic economic issues, Lien said joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the government's priority goals at the moment. He ordered the MOEA to consult with the Council of Agriculture and the Council for Economic Planning and Development to work out strategies for accelerating Taiwan's WTO entry and for helping local farmers and manufacturers overcome difficulties arising from mandatory WTO-related market opening measures.

Lien agreed to an MOEA proposal that the ministry join forces with the Environmental Protection Administration and the National Police Administration to form a special task force to handle illegal protests against environmental pollution cases or disputes.

Lien also promised to call a meeting of officials from related government agencies to discuss ways to remove barriers to construction of industrial parks, launching of large investment projects and privatization of state-owned enterprises.

Meanwhile, Economic Affairs Minister P. K. Chiang briefed Lien on the ministry's plan to help Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) obtain needed loans to finance normal business operations in the wake of recent fraud scandals at two major financial institutions.

Chiang said the ministry will use its SME development fund to offer financial support for SMES. The MOEA will also advise the Central Bank of China to ease its selected credit controls and offer easier access for SMES to bank loans.

Figures Show Taiwan Remains Top SRV Investor

*OW1708102595 Taipei CNA in English
0949 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Aug. 17 (CNA) — Taiwan is still the top foreign investor in Vietnam, but

ranks fourth in Thailand and fifth in Indonesia, according to statistics released by the Industrial Development and Investment Center under the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Taiwan investment approved by the Vietnam Government totaled US\$617 million in the first half of 1995, up 645 percent from the same time last year, the statistics showed.

Although Taiwan investment in Vietnam has grown by leaps and bounds, its leading position has been challenged by Japanese enterprises, which are also actively pursuing investment in the Indochinese nation.

The Vietnam Government has so far approved US\$2.63 billion in Taiwan investment and Taiwan is still the top foreign investor there. Most Taiwan investment has centered around shoemaking, foodstuffs production and construction.

Taiwan investment in Thailand totaled US\$425 million in the first six months, up 84 percent from the same time last year. Taiwan has so far invested a total of US\$5.41 billion in Thailand, behind only Japan, Hong Kong and the United States.

Though Taiwan has posted investment growth in Thailand and Vietnam, its investment in Indonesia has declined sharply in the first six months of the year.

Taiwan investment in Indonesia totaled US\$210 million in the first half of the year, down a whopping 91 percent from the same time last year.

The officials said that overall Taiwan investment in Indonesia totaled US\$7.789 billion, behind Japan, Hong Kong, Britain and the United States.

Hong Kong

Greenpeace Activists Protest PRC Nuclear Testing

Protesters Detained

HK1708012595 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 16 Aug 95 p 1

[By staff reporters]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Eight Greenpeace activists who staged a daring protest against Chinese nuclear testing in the heart of Beijing's Tiananmen Square yesterday were under armed guard in an airport hotel last night.

They will all be deported from China today. At least some will be deported through Hong Kong.

The German Foreign Ministry said all the protesters were freed late last night following representation from the German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel.

Three of the protesters are of German nationality.

"Stop all nuclear testing! Greenpeace," said black words in English painted on a yellow banner, which the activists held up under the portrait of the revolutionary leader Mao Zedong that adorns Tiananmen Gate overlooking the huge central plaza.

"Ban nuclear tests in China," the banner said in Chinese.

The protest was the first by Greenpeace in China. Greenpeace disclosed to Eastern Express on July 19 that it would target China.

Within seconds of the protest's initiation, a Chinese policeman in plain clothes dashed forward and ripped the eight-metre banner from the hands of five activists.

The anti-nuclear environmentalists then pulled out five smaller banners, which police also snatched away.

"This is our first action in China," the Greenpeace France director, Penelope Komites, said before the protest. "We had never done something in China so we felt it was time we took action."

A Foreign Ministry official declined to comment on the protest or on the Greenpeace demand.

The newly appointed chairman of Greenpeace International, Thilo Bode, was among the protesters, as were a national from Russia, Britain, France and the United States, symbolising four of the top nuclear powers.

Dozens of plain-clothes police swiftly seized the activists, along with foreign reporters, and took them to a police station.

The eight reporters were freed after being told they had violated the law by filming in the square without permission and after signing "self-criticisms".

Greenpeace yesterday admitted staging a public demonstration in Beijing might have damaged their chances of establishing an office in China, but said China's ongoing nuclear testing programme was a crisis for the anti-nuclear group.

"We feel that this is a very important historical moment," a Greenpeace spokesman, Damon Moglen, said in Beijing. "There is genuinely an international consensus to ban testing and China and France both threaten to destroy this consensus with imminent nuclear tests."

By citing "national security" to justify continued development and testing of nuclear weapons, China was "taking a backward and mistaken step, looking into the past at a rejected notion of national security", he said.

Some local green groups yesterday urged Greenpeace to show caution, saying its famous "direct action" protests were not the right way to impress the Chinese authorities.

The EarthCare director, Yeung Hau-man, said Greenpeace had obviously not spent enough time in the region to know how to go about environmental action.

"They have to know more about the culture, spend more time here and talk to more officials," he said.

A Worldwide Fund for Nature Hong Kong senior conservation officer, Jo Ruxton, agreed. "They should take more time to look into exactly what they are facing because going in with both feet is probably not a good approach."

The political watchdog Pioneer, which will stage a protest outside the New China News Agency (Xinhua) headquarters in Happy Valley today protesting against China's nuclear testing and current missile tests off Taiwan, disagreed.

"The tests conducted have proved that China still prefers to resolve problems through violence," a spokesman said.

Taiwan's Environment Protection Group yesterday scoffed at local groups' opposition.

"It's nonsense to talk of Chinese or Western methods", a spokesman, Tsai Wanji, said. "Anti-nuclear sentiment is global."

Activists Arrive From Beijing

*OW1608152495 Tokyo KYODO in English
1505 GMT 16 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, Aug. 16 KYODO — Six Greenpeace activists arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday [16 August] evening after being detained for more than 30 hours following a brief protest in Beijing's Tiananmen Square against China's nuclear testing. "We were there about one minute and a half before security forces tore down the banner," Thilo Bode, executive director for Greenpeace International and a participant in the protest demonstration, said at a press meeting.

After the incident they were "taken to an immigration place and then interrogated for a total of 11 hours," said Bill Keller, an American who directs the organization's U.S. west coast office.

Bode also said the group did not know they had violated the law and that next time they would take the law into consideration, but they did not apologize to the Chinese Government.

Herald Zindler, a German national in charge of the demonstration, said it took two weeks to plan it. "We planned it in two weeks. If we had planned longer someone would have found out about it," Zindler said.

The group believes the protest was a success and agreed that it went as expected. "We decided to make this demonstration on the Tiananmen Square because we wanted to draw the public attention to the fact that we have the chance to stop nuclear testing, if China and France stop," Bode said. Bode agreed that the protest will probably reduce the organization's chances of getting approval to set up an office in China. But Greenpeace also has intentions of establishing an office in Hong Kong.

The six who arrived Wednesday included Bode, Keller, Zindler, Anne Dingwall, a Canadian representing the British branch, and two photographers.

Spokesman Condemns Nuclear Test

*BK1708054195 Hong Kong AFP in English
0522 GMT 17 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, Aug 17 (AFP) — Greenpeace International on Thursday [17 August] swiftly condemned China's latest underground nuclear test, saying it would only trigger an all-out nuclear arms race in Asia. "The bottom line here is that this is an act of tremendous provocation, internationally and regionally," Greenpeace spokesman Damon Moglen told AFP in Hong Kong.

Greenpeace staged its first-ever protest inside China on Tuesday when eight of its senior-most international officials unfurled a banner in Beijing's Tiananmen Square demanding an end to all nuclear testing. Six of the eight were deported to Hong Kong on Wednesday, and the other two to Paris, after they were detained for more than 30 hours for questioning by Chinese authorities.

Moglen said China's continued nuclear weapons tests would only encourage other Asian nations to pursue their own similar programs, posing a serious threat to regional security. "There are numerous countries in this part of the world that have the nuclear and military wherewithal to build and deliver nuclear weapons," he said. "This is a potential justification to those countries to enter the nuclear arms race at great speed," he said.

He rejected China's claim that it supported a world-wide ban on nuclear arms testing, saying that Thursday's test — announced by the foreign ministry in Beijing — was "a direct threat to negotiations towards a comprehensive test ban treaty." "Conducting a nuclear test while saying you're against nuclear tests is like committing murder while saying you're against murder, he said.

Several of the Greenpeace activists involved in Tuesday's unprecedented protest in Beijing, including its new international executive director Thilo Bode, were leaving Hong Kong just as the Chinese test was announced.

Editorial on 'Overreaction'

*HK1708013295 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 16 Aug 95*

[Editorial: "Beijing's Nuclear Overreaction"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There is a deep irony in the fact that anyone nowadays can pass through the gates of Beijing's Forbidden City, but outside them, the expression of personal opinions is not allowed.

This fact was certainly not lost on the six Greenpeace activists who yesterday carried out a protest in Tiananmen Square.

But evidently this did not occur to the Beijing mandarins, who seem to have a bigger wall cutting them off from reality than the one that surrounded the emperors of old.

Perhaps the authorities did not realise that they were key players in the wry little drama enacted under the portrait of Mao Zedong. Nevertheless, they played their parts to perfection. The executive director of Greenpeace International, and four members of his organisation did not go to China to while away the morning holding a

banner denouncing nuclear power — they went there to be arrested.

These are classic Greenpeace tactics, and they work like a charm.

After all, what is the point of protesting if nobody notices?

Thanks to the prompt arrival of the authorities, and their decision to detain the protesters, Greenpeace will get into the headlines in every country in the world — except one, perhaps. These activists will no doubt protest again when they are released.

Meanwhile, the longer the detention, the bigger the media coverage. Simple, isn't it? Score so far: Greenpeace 10, China nil.

Had the authorities not been so quick off the mark, and instead told the group to leave the square quietly or to produce a permit giving permission for their demonstration, the attendant press would have clicked their shutters, and a few of the world's newspapers would have carried a paragraph for the sheer novelty of it all.

The protest was not even aimed solely at China, it listed the names of all five nuclear nations. It was not a political act. It was an appeal to conscience.

Now it is an international incident, and the condemnation over nuclear testing — which China has so far escaped — will come in from every quarter.

Greenpeace's main concern is radiation fallout, and there will be just as much of that seeping from the remote Lop Nur region on the Tibetan plateau, as there will in the South Pacific.

The Chinese authorities can be sure of one thing, the Greenpeace group will be celebrating a significant coup, while Beijing has merely shot itself in the foot.

Editorial on Greenpeace Tactics

HK1708090795 Hong Kong HONGKONG
STANDARD in English 17 Aug 95 p 14

[Editorial: "Greenpeace Has Served Only To Stoke Hostility"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The only puzzle about the latest banner-waving incident in Beijing is that anyone should be surprised that the Greenpeace demonstration was disrupted by Chinese police. This is certainly not the first time Western protesters have been met by plain clothes police, security guards and an undignified wrestling match with a media circus of television crews in Tiananmen Square.

Was there any reason to believe that history would not repeat itself this time? Did anyone, including the activists themselves, seriously expect the Greenpeace protesters would get the red carpet treatment? Surely nobody needs to be reminded that Tiananmen Square is an extremely politically sensitive place.

It seems far more likely that the demonstrators had one eye firmly fixed on an audience far from Beijing. It has been said that few bad ideas want for persuasive partisans and too few good ones find sturdy friends. This much-publicised protest was a bad idea from the start. It was a textbook example of how not to deal with the leadership in Beijing.

Members of this international environmental group have a well-earned reputation for toughness, resourcefulness and scholarship. They have a good grasp of nuclear and other environmental issues, but one is reminded by such incidents that scholarship does not always go with a real comprehension of cultural values.

What happened in Beijing proved the activists do not understand the psychology of China. The best stance to adopt when dealing with China is a measured, cautious and indirect one. Off-stage diplomacy is far more likely to succeed than a volley of vilification.

China's leaders are tough, stubborn men with a bunker mentality, but they are far more likely to listen to foreigners who approach them in a quiet, reasonable and courteous way. A shrill, aggressive stance will get you nowhere in Beijing.

We agree with Greenpeace's objectives. This newspaper has in the past called for a total ban on nuclear weapons. Our only quarrel is with the blundering, wrongheaded way the protesters went about it. All they succeeded in doing was to stoke the fires of hostility without shedding any light on the nuclear issue.

Lu Ping Convalescing in Beidaihe After Surgery

Work Delegated to Chen Ziyang

HK1608012995 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 15 Aug 95 p 6

[By staff reporter]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's top official in charge of Hong Kong affairs, Lu Ping, is in hospital in a convalescence centre near Beijing and is unable to handle documents, sources in Beijing said. After an operation on his stomach ulcer, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office director is now convalescing in Beidaihe, according to an official of the State Council.

Beidaihe is also hosting the annual meeting of Chinese government chiefs who gather informally for policy discussions. It is not known if there is a connection or if Lu has been invited to any of the debates.

Sources have said that office business has now been left to the deputy director Chen Ziyang. The official said Lu was advised by doctors to change from the Beijing Hospital to the Beidaihe convalescence centre, which is two hundred kilometres from the city. Lu used to read through papers sent by his staff for approval when he stayed in the Beijing hospital, but now the long distance has prevented him from so doing, the official said.

At yesterday's Preliminary Working Committee meeting in Beijing, Chen confirmed that Lu is out of the capital. But he stressed that Lu still calls the shots whenever important events come up. He said Lu is in good health and will recover very soon.

Chen Says Lu 'Recovering Rapidly'

HK1708011795 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Aug 95 p A12

[Dispatch by staff reporters Li Hsiao-ping (2621 4562 0393) and Han Hua (7281 2901): "Lu Ping Is Recovering Rapidly"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 14 Aug — Chen Ziyang, deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said today: Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, is recovering quickly and is now recuperating outside Beijing. He knows the situation in Hong Kong "like the back of his hand."

Chen attended the legal sub-group meeting of the Preliminary Working Committee today and made his remarks when asked by reporters about Lu Ping's recent condition. He said: Lu Ping is in a very good shape now. We always ask for his instructions on major issues in the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office. Asked by a reporter whether Lu is clear about what is happening in Hong Kong, Chen gave a definite answer, saying: "He knows the situation in Hong Kong like the back of his hand."

Editorial: Murayama Statement Not 'True Apology'

HK1708014095 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English 16 Aug 95 p 10

[Editorial: "Only Love Can Conquer Hate"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two generations have been born since the end of World War II, and the memories of those who lived and suffered through it are still vivid, and will probably remain so. Against their own Asian neighbours, the Japanese invaders committed hideous

acts of savagery, and those who survived their pitiless rule can recall incidents which chill the blood.

Here in Hong Kong, people were starved, beaten, tortured and executed, worked to exhaustion and stripped of any vestige of human dignity. Some survivors cannot forget, and nor should they, but neither is it worthwhile to brood over the sins of history.

Understandable though such reactions are, bitterness and hatred are self-destructive emotions. They hurt those who harbour them more than those they are directed at, because the scars of the past cannot heal while they are stored up in the present.

The world has moved on since 1945. Half a century has passed. The nation which carried out those unspeakable acts is committed to peace as fervently as any country on earth. They have their own suffering as a permanent reminder of the worst consequences of war.

In the Japanese experience is recorded the horror of nuclear warfare, and what is revealed in the photographs and the eyewitness accounts from Hiroshima and Nagasaki must make us determined never to use such obscene weapons again.

Yet it is because of that experience that the Japanese nation has consistently failed to admit its guilt as an aggressor nation which breached every standard set out in the Geneva Convention.

There have been personal expressions of contrition. Two emperors, the late Hirohito who ruled the country as a virtual God-king during the war, and his heir, the present Emperor Akihito, have personally expressed "deep sorrow" to China and South Korea for the sufferings Japan inflicted there.

The present Prime Minister, Tomiichi Murayama, has given his own apology for his nation's deeds. But the Diet, the Japanese parliament, has never formally apologised on behalf of the nation. In June, the lower house held back from using the word that Japan's thousands of surviving victims longed to hear. They expressed instead a "feeling of deep remorse".

There are politicians in the Diet who feel that they have nothing to apologise for. They refuse to acknowledge Japan's countless war crimes. Men who, by international standards, are war criminals are buried in Japan's shrine of remembrance.

Japanese history books skim over Japanese culpability to concentrate on the atomic attacks, encouraging the younger generation to see their country as a victim of war, rather than an aggressor.

Murayama's statement is a welcome step, but a true apology can only be made in the name of the nation. They must apologise, we must forgive; but none of us should forget either the bombs that ended the war or the acts that led to those bombings.

Only then can the healing process begin and the past be laid aside, so that we can move forward together into the economic unity that offers such a golden future to the whole of Asia.

PRC Bars Martin Lee From Legal Conference

*HK1708014595 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 16 Aug 95 p 1*

[By Wing Kay Po]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China has rejected an application by the pro-democracy leader Martin Lee to visit Beijing to attend a world legal conference organised by Law Asia. Lee, a Queen's Counsel and the chairman of the Democratic Party, on Monday sought to renew his Home Visit Permit at the China Travel Agency in Mong Kok on an express application to travel to the Law Asia conference, which starts today.

He was told by staff yesterday afternoon his application had been rejected, without any reasons being given. "The China Travel Service staff were very courteous and even returned my \$200 application fee..." Lee said. "Though I am naturally disappointed in the Chinese government's refusal to grant me a visa to participate in the Law Asia conference in Beijing, I am more concerned for what this means for Law Asia as an organisation.

"Law Asia is committed to upholding the rule of law in the Asia Pacific region — and yet it appears they cannot and would not even uphold the right of one of their members to participate in their own international conference," he said.

Lee, formerly a Basic Law drafter branded a "subversive" by China for leading the local campaign in support of the 1989 pro-democracy movement in Beijing, was dubbed "unwelcome" by the conference organising committee.

Previous objections raised by the Law Asia president, Data Param Kumaraswamy, over the ban on Lee did not lead to a reversal on China's decision. Law Asia later decided not to get involved in Lee's row with China.

Jacqueline Leong, former Bar chairman and Law Asia council member, said in Beijing last night that when China offered to hold the conference it said there would be no impediment to free participation. "If they had made it plain at the time of their bid that they might

exclude certain categories of persons and thereby take away Law Asia's right to open the conference to its members, there might have been a different result," she said.

PWC Proposes Scrapping of Election Legislation

Also To Abolish Ordinances

*HK1608012895 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 15 Aug 95 p 1*

[By Rain Ren in Beijing and Wing Kay Po]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's powerful think-tank on Hong Kong affairs yesterday proposed that all legislation which has given rise to the newly elected legislative and municipal councils should be scrapped.

It also said the powers of the law-making body should be curtailed despite the fact that a record number of candidates have signed up for the forthcoming Legislative Council elections.

Taking advantage of the timing of the close of nomination yesterday, the Preliminary Working Committee legal group also proposed that five ordinances should be abolished on July 1, 1997 and should not be adopted as legislation of the special administrative region (SAR).

They are: Boundary and Election Commission Ordinance, Legislative Council (Electoral Provisions) Ordinance; Powers and Privileges Ordinance; Urban Council Ordinance and Regional Council Ordinance.

Shao Tienren, the legal group's mainland leader, said the proposal was in line with the resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress which said the three-tier government would cease to be effective when China resumes its power over the territory in 1997.

A Hong Kong member of the legal sub-group admitted the curtailing of the current powers enjoyed by the Legislative Council was on the cards as the powers were in breach of the Basic Law.

The member cited the Legislative Council's power to summon civil servants to give testimony. Under the Basic Law, the SAR's chief executive has to give his approval before such an inquiry could take place, he said.

Despite China's threat to dismantle the three-tier government, 138 candidates, almost half in the pro-Beijing camp, came forward to contest the 60 seats in the law-making body.

Most severely contested will be the nine new functional constituencies covering more than one million voters —

the most controversial plank of the Patten reforms — which will see an average of four candidates contesting each seat.

Editorial: PWC To Cripple Legco

HK1708024295 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Aug 95 p 16

[Editorial: "Crippling Legco"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Just because Beijing has decided to dissolve the Legislative Council [Legco] after the handover is no reason for China to also cripple the ability of its successor body to function properly. Yet that is what the Preliminary Working Committee (PWC) legal sub-group is proposing to do with its ill-conceived proposal to scrap Legco's Powers and Privileges Ordinance.

The Beijing-appointed body may be right to point out that this ordinance, as it is now written, is in breach of the Basic Law. But so are hundreds of other laws — and China has no intention of abolishing them. Instead, they will be adapted to be compatible with Hong Kong's future mini-constitution.

There is no reason why the same could not be done with the Powers and Privileges Ordinance, simply rewriting the sections that are in breach of Article 48 of the Basic Law, which gives the future Chief Executive the right to decide if civil servants should appear before Legco and its committees. Instead, if it goes ahead with the sub-group's proposal, Beijing will reduce the post-1997 Legco to a body lacking the power even to act as a rubber-stamp.

Perhaps the lawyers and former legislators on the PWC sub-group have forgotten, but it is this ordinance which allows those who appear before Legco to speak freely, without fear of being sued over what they say. Without that, it will be all but impossible to summon non-civil servants to give evidence, despite the fact that this is expressly provided for in the Basic Law.

Even those who agree to appear will lack the legal immunities that exist at present, and whose value was recently demonstrated during the Kwun Lung Lau landslide inquiry when Canadian Professor Norbert Morgenstern opted to be summoned because of the additional protection this afforded. As a result, Legco would find it difficult to function, with the effect especially devastating for the Public Accounts Committee, which monitors Government mismanagement, and showed its worth by highlighting the massive cost overruns at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Beijing has repeatedly insisted that the 1997 dissolution of the present political structure is solely due to a

disagreement with Britain over electoral arrangements — rather than an attempt to circumscribe the powers of Legco.

The time has now come to prove this, by rejecting the PWC legal subgroup's proposal and instead initiating discussions at the Joint Liaison Group over how to adapt the Powers and Privileges Ordinance. Failing that, the least China must do is give a clear assurance that a new ordinance conferring similar powers, but compatible with the Basic Law, will be enacted after the handover.

PWC Urged To Announce Alternatives

HK1708024595 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Aug 95 p 14

[Editorial: "PWC Should Be Reassuring Us"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The message from the Preliminary Working Committee (PWC) was stark. The PWC's legal sub-group has recommended—some might say threatened—that all laws relating to Legislative Council proceedings and elections should be scrapped in 1997. Some observers might view this to be like the Sword of Damocles hanging over the legislature. They might also see it as a threat to ensure that members will be more malleable and toe the China line.

The elimination of these laws would leave Hong Kong with a legislature set up and run by the government. The legislature would not be an independent body. Instead, it would be the standard rubber stamp body similar to its counterparts in China. This is not what the people of Hong Kong want. It would make them feel their views count for nought. Confidence would plummet.

That is why it is incumbent on the PWC to tell us as soon as possible what it plans to put in place of the existing laws.

One way of measuring the effects of the upheaval proposed by the PWC is to take a look at the laws that would be scrapped if their recommendations are followed. They include the Powers and Privileges Ordinance—a key element of which gives legislators power to summon civil servants before its committees.

There are two ways of looking at this. One is that select committees which look into various issues are an important feature of legislatures around the world. The other is that the current practice, with its "kangaroo court" overtones, is extremely demoralising for bureaucrats and may well discourage good people from joining the civil service.

It also appears that the PWC would like to return to the situation which existed in the 1980s when there were, for example, no private members' bills. Once again, it

should be noted that private members' bills perform a useful function in other parts of the world. They can be deployed as a weapon to force governments to face issues they might otherwise avoid.

At the same time, however, Chief Secretary Anson Chan recently complained that the backlog of private members' bills awaiting the legislature's scrutiny was threatening the government's own legislative program. A review of the past four years of the Legislative Council has revealed that eight legislators moved a private member's bill relating to government policies.

Under the Basic Law, legislators will still be able to introduce private members' bills, subject to the approval of the chief executive. There is a danger the legislature may try to wrest control from the executive. This must not be allowed to happen. Some curbs are called for, but let's not get carried away.

There is a danger, too, that in curbing the legislature's powers, we may "throw out the baby with the bath water". Some of these powers are necessary and beneficial to the community.

The PWC must come up with acceptable options. Suggestions such as those about scrapping election and Legislative Council laws without making clear how the vacuum will be filled, only reinforce Hong Kong people's fears that come 1997 their views won't count for much. This is a time for reassurance.

Violent Clashes Mar Repatriation of Boat People

HK1708014395 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 16 Aug 95 p 4

[By Marnie O'Neill]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Correctional Services staff clashed violently with Vietnamese boat people yesterday morning as a group of 85 boarded a forced repatriation flight to Hanoi. Two officers and several detainees were injured.

The Government banned the media from observing the operation on the grounds that the public was no longer interested in forced repatriations.

Eastern Express and a number of other media organisations had requested the usual access to watch the move and had been denied.

Sources said Royal Brunei, the airline that carried the boat people, requested a press blackout to avoid negative publicity.

Representatives from the airline denied the allegation.

Government spokesmen played down the incident, saying that only 12 men had to be forced on to the aircraft.

But two independent monitors assigned to observe the operation painted a different picture in a report released last night.

An entry logged at 7.40am by a Medicin Sans Frontiere official, Marie Vander Elst, and a Justice of the Peace, Eddie Lee, described how violence suddenly flared among 17 men as they were escorted off a bus on to the tarmac.

"The first two men had to be carried on to the aeroplane by CSD (Correctional Services Department) officers. The third one, who was also carried on board, shouted. The fourth one, who got off the bus calmly, suddenly hit one CSD officer with his elbow. He was then quickly taken on board the aeroplane by six to eight CSD officers," the report said.

"One monitor saw one doctor and one nurse come down from the aeroplane to check the CSD officer who appeared to have been hurt on the face.

"After the fourth man boarded the aeroplane, a fight started with CSD officers in the bus, where 13 men were left. The (boat people) were quickly subdued after one to two minutes.

"We then saw five (boat people) being carried on board with their hands and feet tied with plastic bands. We saw that one of the (boat people) had a small wound on the face.

"Six other (boat people) boarded the plane under CSD escort. The last two were seen being pushed on board by CSD officers," the monitors wrote.

A senior CSD source said the officer who was hit in the face later developed a "terrible black eye" while another CSD officer injured his leg trying to subdue the assailant, who was reportedly beaten with batons.

The source said a total of 13 men had to be carried on to the aircraft, including one elderly detainee who twisted his ankle when he fell alighting from the bus.

The 85 boat people, comprising 31 men, 22 women, and 32 children were aged between 18 months and 62.

According to the CSD, 82 were transferred from the Whitehead Detention Centre to Victoria Prison last Thursday after they withdrew their voluntary return applications.

Two others had previously escaped from High Island Detention Centre and one was a new arrival from Green Island Reception Centre.

A Government spokesman said most of the group had arrived in Hong Kong between 1988 and 1989.

Sources in Hanoi said several of the deportees had to be dragged from the aircraft upon their arrival.

Meanwhile, the Government issued a statement yesterday ruling out the possibility that 1,700 Vietnamese boat people — classified as refugees — stranded in Hong Kong could become permanent residents in the territory.

Trade Offices To Open in Singapore, Sydney

*HK1608013095 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS
in English 15 Aug 95 p 19*

[By Sara French]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong is raising its profile in the region by opening two new Economic and Trade Offices — one in Singapore and another in Sydney — the Government said yesterday.

The Singapore office will open on Friday with Thomas Tso, presently a deputy-secretary for the civil service, at the helm. The Sydney office opens on October 1 under the leadership of Philip Chok, a deputy director of home affairs.

Prime among the two men's new duties will be strengthening trade and economic links with Singapore and Australia, safeguarding the territory's interests in those two countries and promoting Hong Kong as a business and financial hub. In announcing the creation of the new offices, Brian Chau, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, said Hong Kong needed more such offices around the region, because the territory was developing closer links with nearby economies and becoming a more active participant in regional forums.

"The Asia-Pacific region includes some of the world's most-dynamic and fastest-growing economies. Our trade with the region now accounts for some 80 per cent of our total trade," he said.

The Tokyo office has until now been the only one located in Asia. The others are in Brussels, Geneva, London, New York, San Francisco, Toronto and Washington.

Just as the Brussels office represents Hong Kong's interests to the European Union and the Geneva office to the World Trade Organisation, so the new Singapore office will provide a direct point of contact with the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council.

Last year, Singapore was the territory's fifth-largest trading partner and seventh-largest external investor in local manufacturing industries.

In the first half of this year, Singapore absorbed re-exports worth \$12.058bn, or 34 per cent more than in the same period last year.

Trade with Australia amounted to \$27.4bn last year, making it the territory's 13th-largest trading partner, Chok said.

Australian investment in Hong Kong was \$617m in 1993 including investment in 16 local manufacturing establishments and the Hong Kong offices of 320 Australian companies.

Correction to Lee Applies For PRC Visa

OW1408080695

The following correction pertains to an item headlined "Martin Lee To Apply For Mainland Visa" published in the 14 August China DAILY REPORT on page 90:

Column one, make sourceline read: ...Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 13 Aug 95 p 1... (adding "Sunday").

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

22 Aug 95

